





# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

BRAYLINO, MICHIGAN.

## PLEADING FOR WORK

### IDLE MEN BESIEGE A COMMON COUNCIL.

Problem Which Confronts the City of Dayton, Ohio—Gain in Commercial Cycles Is Slow, but Steady and Healthful—Love vs. Gambling.

Thousands Want Employment. Nearly 1,200 of Dayton, Ohio, unemployed workmen, mechanics and laborers held a mass meeting to which all city boards and public officials were invited. The object was to discuss the serious situation confronting the masses and to devise ways and means to relieve the distress of several thousand families. No definite plans were adopted, though it was generally hoped that the situation will be adequately met and that none will suffer. It is known that at least 3,000 mechanics and workmen are out of employment and that possibly more than 10,000 people are dependent upon them. Most of them have been out of work for three or four months, and as the winter season is upon them, the situation is becoming more desperate. The city is unable to supply the unemployed with food and clothing. The city council has been petitioned to hasten the prosecution of city improvement. The water works department began work on several water mains, having appropriated a considerable sum for the purpose.

### STEADY GAIN IN TRADE.

Gradual but Certain Improvement Noted in Business Circles.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The greatest growth and prosperity the country has ever seen came suddenly in 1870, after several months of disappointment because specie resumption had not yet brought the benefits expected. It takes time for new confidence to reach through easier money markets, large orders, resuming mills, expanding employment and large distribution, to the results which make still greater and less gain possible. Such gradual and steady improvement has been in progress for more than two months. Money markets feel a steady increase in demand for commercial and manufacturing loans. Additional work went into operation each week in January, and the working force is larger than at any other time for several months. Most of all there is no little crazy excitement that the rain may be ascribed to the deliberate judgment of the ablest and most prudent men in business. It is not a time of high prices. Many who are anxious to get early hold on the market are making for the moment lower prices than they could afford to maintain. Some have secured prices enough for months to come, and begin to be less keen in competition."

### GIVES UP RACING FOR A WIFE.

J. Robinson Beard Gives Up the Turf and Becomes a Benedict.

J. Robinson Beard, formerly one of the best race horses in the Eastern circuit, was married at New York to Miss Grace R. Benedict, daughter of the well-known Brooklyn banker and broker. In taking a bride Mr. Beard lost his horses. When he asked for the hand of Miss Benedict she told him that she would marry on condition that he give up all his racing interests. Mr. Beard thereupon sold his interests to his brother, who will in future conduct the business alone.

### Sherman to Be Premier.

At a conference Friday at Canton between President-elect McKinley and Senator John Sherman there was consummated that which has been foreshadowed by the political incidents of several years past. Senator Sherman was formally tendered and accepted the premiership of the incoming administration. The conference was held at the Major's home in Canton and at its conclusion Senator Sherman said: "I have been offered and have accepted the State portfolio."

### Only Two Whites Escaped.

A dispatch received at London from Brass, Guinea coast, announces that Captain Boissang, an army officer, was killed by natives. He was the only white man who escaped. The natives were attacking a mission station and had killed all the whites except two. The mission station was destroyed and the natives were carrying off the women and children.

### Minister Willis Dead.

Honorable William Willis, Minister at St. Petersburg, died at his home in St. Petersburg, Russia, on January 10, 1890. He was 65 years of age. He was a member of the Russian nobility and had been in the service of the Russian government for many years.

### Calls a Subject to His Death.

At St. Petersburg, the Czar beckoned to a gardener who was working in the park at Tsarskoeloe. The gardener, seeing the Czar, fled in terror, and the Czar, seeing him flee, called him a subject to his death.

### Reported Insurgent Victory.

Maximo Gomez is reported to have captured the town of Santa Clara and to be marching on Havana with 15,000 insurgents. During the fight at Santa Clara, General Blandin was killed.

### Flames in an Orphan's Home.

A portion of the "Buckners" Orphan Home, in the suburbs of Dallas, Texas, burned at midnight Friday. Five boys perished and a number of others were injured. The building, with all of its furniture, was entirely destroyed. The loss is not yet known.

### Devlin & Co. Fail.

Devlin & Co., dealers in clothing at New York, have assigned to Edward Wanzel. The company was incorporated in 1891 with a capital stock of \$300,000.

### 90,000 Starve to Death.

In the district of Jubbulpore, India, which had a population of 2,000,000, 90,000 persons have died of starvation. Thousands of others will perish, despite efforts that may be made to succor them. Many now living are so weak they cannot assimilate food.

### Counterfeit \$20 Note Afloat.

A dangerous counterfeit of the \$20 United States silver certificate has been discovered. The note is of the series 1891, check letter B. The most noticeable defect is in the treasury numbers, which, although of good color, are too heavy and out of alignment.

## PRIESTS ARE IN PERIL

### Eighteen Carried Away or Slain by Rebels.

The papal delegate at Washington, Archbishop Martinelli, has received discouraging news from his vicar general, Rodriguez, in Rome, regarding the rebellion in the Philippine Islands. In an interview Mr. Martinelli discussed the situation in both the Philippine Islands and in Cuba with considerable freedom. "Our order is very strong here," said the Archbishop, "as we have several bishops and 330 priests scattered all through the provinces. It was too much to expect that all of them had escaped, and the news I received in fact I have two letters from my vicar general, and he informs me that five Augustinian priests in parishes about Manila have been carried off by the rebels, and no news whatever has been received from them. In the absence of the priests, the people are in a state of confusion. Thirteen Dominican priests were also either carried away or slain by the rebels, and those who were taken off were afterward killed; so we suppose the same fate has befallen the members of our order. The rebellion in the Philippines is likely to prove a most horrible affair, as the natives are only semi-civilized. Spain, too, is handicapped to some extent by the fact that she maintains on the island only a scattered army of about four thousand men. Spain will have a difficult task to subdue the half-barbarous people of the Philippines."

### CONTEST FOR CORN ISLAND.

Nicaragua Fortifying to Resist Occupation by Colombia.

At Corn Island and its fortifications 100 men are now clearing lands to extend the fortifications. The Nicaraguans have 500 pounds of dynamite and ten electric batteries. Mr. Donnell, formerly United States engineer, located the dynamite mines and fortifications, and then left the island for Managua. Thus far the Colombians have determined to contest every foot. Gen. Reyes says "the problem" will be solved by dynamite. The United States engineer, located the dynamite mines and fortifications, and then left the island for Managua. Thus far the Colombians have determined to contest every foot. Gen. Reyes says "the problem" will be solved by dynamite.

### COLORADO'S MINERALS.

Total Value of Last Year's Production Was \$36,253,074.

The total value of the mineral production of Colorado for the year 1893 is represented by the following figures: Gold (commercial value) \$14,787,100; Lead 2,887,100; Copper 1,007,000. Total \$18,681,200. The output of gold during the period fell \$2,000,000 short of expectations, but, notwithstanding this disappointment, the State stands at the head of the list of producers of both gold and silver, California coming second with a gold record of \$10,500,000 and silver \$148,000, and Montana third, with \$4,500,000 in gold and \$10,000,000 in silver.

### EUROPE LIKES OUR APPLES.

Total Shipments for 1896 Were 2,750,334 Barrels.

The total shipment of apples for 1896, and including the first two days of the present year, to European markets were as follows: From Boston, 725,642 barrels; from New York, 454,771 barrels; from Montreal, 699,406 barrels; from Halifax, 204,095 barrels; from Portland, 71,207 barrels; and from Philadelphia, 1,033 barrels, making a total of 2,350,334 barrels, against 527,524 barrels for the preceding year.

### Raised to Affluence.

Charles Camp, a little crippled lad who from his invalid chair sells papers at the junction of Madison street, Ashland and Ogden avenues, Chicago, and whose bright face has been familiar to frequenters of that locality for the last four years, has fallen heir to property the value of which is estimated at \$40,000. It was bequeathed to him by his father, who died eighteen months ago at Spokane, Wash. The estate consists of a farm and valuable improvements. The possession of a sum of money many times greater than most are able to acquire in a lifetime of frugality and industry is scarce compensation to "Charlie," whose short career has been terribly blighted by the loss of both his lower limbs, the result of a street car accident. The unfortunate lad, through his mother, was awarded damages for her husband's death of \$50,000, and judgment of his kind error granted in Chicago. The case was afterward appealed by the street railway company, who finally settled with Mrs. Camp for \$9,000, of which her attorneys succeeded in grabbing \$5,700. Judiciously separated from her husband's estate, Mrs. Camp has been able to acquire a fortune in the family's good fortune to Madison street and Ashland avenue, where the sturdy little cripple offered newspapers for sale. Three weeks ago the news of the family's good fortune came. For over a year the executors of Mathias Camp, from whom Mrs. Camp obtained a divorce in 1888, and who died in Spokane in June, 1889, have diligently sought tidings of his young Camp. Mrs. Camp, with Charlie and his faithful attendant, Willie Adams, will leave for Spokane next month, where they will permanently reside.

### Steel Mills for the West.

A gigantic project is to be carried out by a joint stock company of Western Pennsylvania mill workers. It is the building of a great iron and steel plant at West of Seattle, Wash. The plant will cover thirty acres, and the cost will be about \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. Work will begin in the spring. The Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of Portland offered an immense bonus, which was accepted. The plant will employ 2,000 men. The plant will consist of a blast furnace of 300 tons capacity, thirty-ton open-hearth furnaces, a bloom and billet mill, a rod mill, a bar mill, a wire and mill, a sheet mill, a tinplate mill, a foundry, a machine shop, blacksmith shop, and boiler shop.

### Steps in Is for Business.

Gov. Stephens, in his inaugural address to the new Legislature of Missouri, declares his ambition is to make his administration distinctively a business administration, and calls upon the Legislature to make the present session a business one. "Partisanship," he says, "should be moderated, if not suppressed, and unseemly strife should be avoided."

### No Water in Schools.

Owing to the pollution of Lake Michigan, the Chicago Board of Education

## HORRORS OF FAMINE.

### APPALLING CALAMITY THREATENS THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Millions of Human Beings May Perish, as in 1877-78, of Hunger and Pestilence—The People's Miserable Condition—Measures of Relief Devised.

### Ghostly Records of the Past.

The famine prevailing in the north and northwestern parts of India is, according to the best information available, one of the most appalling calamities which has befallen the great empire. The district affected is many thousand square miles in extent and the failure of the crops has been almost complete. The millions of India live from hand to mouth, and when from any cause even a single crop fails the effect is at once apparent in widespread suffering. The people are on the verge of starvation in the Deccan also and the gloomiest prospects in other great agricultural provinces; the civilized world may be shocked by a recurrence of the unspeakable horror of such famines as those of 1769 and 1877-78, when people died not by the thousand or the ten thousand, but by the million.

### A CITY OF DEAD AND DYING.

Over Half of the Inhabitants of Bombay Have Died.

Over half the population of Bombay, estimated to amount to about 900,000, has died from the plague, and the erstwhile crowded streets, docks and bazaars are now recognizable. Business in piece goods, crockery and hardware is at a standstill. The courts are deserted and the judges and officials have gone to a healthier climate. Many of the native doctors, graduates of the college, have fled, and those remaining refuse to attend plague cases, or, when they do attend them, will not touch the sufferers, fearing contagion. The city is a scene of horror. The dead are lying everywhere. The people are in a state of panic. The city is a city of dead and dying.

### India's Pitiable Condition.

At best, their condition is utterly miserable from any standpoint an American can occupy in looking at them. These strange people living in the hotbed of nations, speak a language which in some of its dialects is so strictly like our own that there can be no doubt of their blood relationship to us. Yet they seem to be utterly without the race impulses which

### NEW USE FOR CORN STALKS.

E. S. Cramp Has a Scheme Which Will Benefit the Farmer.

Edwin S. Cramp, the millionaire ship builder of Philadelphia, is now interested especially in the production of padding for warships and fodder for cattle from corn stalks. Cramp has been granted a patent for the new invention he bought from the inventor. Experiments have been made in the East for six or seven months and in every case they have been very successful. Now the scheme is to be introduced in the West, and next year a considerable portion of the corn crop of Illinois and Iowa is to be bought from the farmers and used in making both the fodder and the ship padding. The British Government has become interested in the new discovery of the Cramps. If it is pleased with the results of its investigation and decides to adopt the invention, it will mean that a large additional demand will be created, and, of course, the corn raisers will be the beneficiaries. The process for manufacturing the two things—cattle food and ship padding—is simple, as explained by Mr. Cramp. It consists in separating the pith from the outer husk and grinding each. The outer portion of the stalk is converted into coffee-dam, as the article used in the ships is called. The pith when ground and prepared is the food for cattle. A factory is to be established at Rockford, Ill.

### DID IT TO ESCAPE TAXATION.

Millionaire John D. Rockefeller Uses the Church to Evade the Law.

Millionaire John D. Rockefeller, who took the stand in New York in the suit brought against him by Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter in the name of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, was asked: "Who was the real owner of the lease obtained from St. Mark's Church?" "I was," he answered. "But it was held in the name of the church, why was that?" "The reason for that," replied Mr. Rockefeller, "was to escape taxation. If I had held the lease in my own name the property would have been taxed. If the church had held it, it was exempt from taxation."

### Rejoicing in San Francisco.

An open air mass meeting was held at San Francisco to celebrate the defeat of the funding bill. The speakers were enthusiastic and the features of the jubilation celebration.

### Short in Their Accounts.

Henry Ferguson, postmaster and P. D. Flood, money order clerk, of Colorado Springs, Colo., have been arrested, charged with the embezzlement of government money.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$2.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 25c; brown corn, common green to fine, 25c to 30c; No. 2, 30c to 35c; No. 3, 25c to 30c; No. 4, 20c to 25c; No. 5, 15c to 20c; No. 6, 10c to 15c; No. 7, 5c to 10c; No. 8, 0c to 5c; No. 9, 0c to 5c; No. 10, 0c to 5c; No. 11, 0c to 5c; No. 12, 0c to 5c; No. 13, 0c to 5c; No. 14, 0c to 5c; No. 15, 0c to 5c; No. 16, 0c to 5c; No. 17, 0c to 5c; No. 18, 0c to 5c; No. 19, 0c to 5c; No. 20, 0c to 5c; No. 21, 0c to 5c; No. 22, 0c to 5c; No. 23, 0c to 5c; No. 24, 0c to 5c; No. 25, 0c to 5c; No. 26, 0c to 5c; No. 27, 0c to 5c; No. 28, 0c to 5c; No. 29, 0c to 5c; No. 30, 0c to 5c; No. 31, 0c to 5c; No. 32, 0c to 5c; No. 33, 0c to 5c; No. 34, 0c to 5c; No. 35, 0c to 5c; No. 36, 0c to 5c; 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## ONE STILL SURVIVES.

### WOMAN PRESENT AT CHICAGO MASSACRE IS ALIVE.

Sharon Winans Her Name—Chicago Historical Society Authenticates Her Story—Narrative of Her Escape—Hidden Beneath Her Mother's Skirts

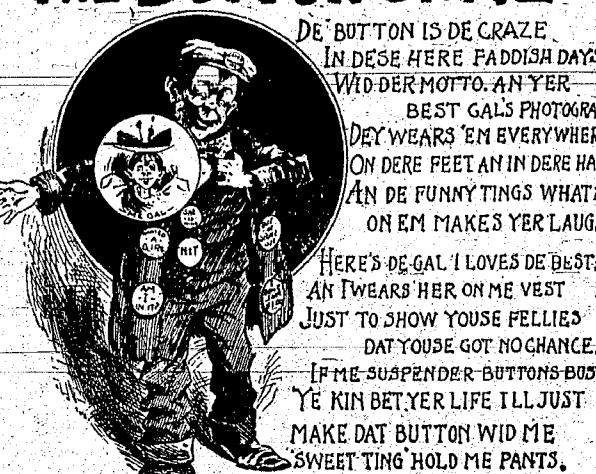
**Example of Maternal Devotion.**  
There still survives at Santa Ana, Cal., a hale and hearty old lady, Mrs. Moses Winans, who not only has the distinction of being the sole survivor of the massacre of Fort Dearborn, in 1812, but also that of being the oldest living person born on the site of Chicago. Until recently it was supposed that the last person present on that awful occasion had been dead for more than thirty years.

The massacre of Fort Dearborn was one of the most atrocious and cold-blooded in American-Indian annals. When the war with Great Britain broke out in 1812 Fort Dearborn, which had been erected in 1804 on the Chicago River, near its mouth, was ordered by the Government to be abandoned. Accordingly, on August 15, Capt. Heald, then in command, evacuated the place, the garrison moving out, followed by civilian settlers and half-breed hangers-on. When a mile and a half from the fort the party was attacked by an overwhelming number of Pottawattamie Indians. Twenty-six regulars, 12 militiamen, 2 women and 12 children were slaughtered, and then the Indians destroyed the fort.

Among those who fell was Corporal John Simmons, and he laid down his life in trying to protect a wagon in which were his wife and children. David and Susan, the latter only 6 months old. This Susan is the sole survivor of the slaughter, and was hidden beneath her mother's skirts during the killing. Her brother David was killed before his distracted mother's eyes.

**Running the Gauntlet.**  
When the Indians had completed their bloody work they divided up their prisoners. It fell to the lot of Mrs. Simmons, Susan's mother, to go to Green Bay, and her captors crossed the Chicago River and started for their home. During all that journey Mrs. Simmons was compelled to gather fuel, build fires and prepare food for her captors. She walked and carried her babe the entire distance, something over 200 miles. More than a week was occupied in making the journey. Swift runners heralded the approach of the party to the members of the tribe in camp, and the women and children saluted forth to meet the returned warriors. Upon the announcement of the death of their friends they commenced a fusillade of insults, spitting on the prisoners, pulling their hair, kicking them and tormenting them in every way possible. The prisoners were marched to one end of a double line of savages composed of young and old, male and female, and were compelled to run the gauntlet, receiving blows from clubs in the hands of those who formed the lines. Mrs. Simmons hoped that her sex and the infant she held in her arms would exempt her from the ordeal, but in response to the universal clamor she was led to the starting point. She looked for a moment in horror at the long line of savages armed with implements of torture and eager for the

## THE BUTTON CRAZE



That was 200 miles away, the streams were swollen, the swamps covered with water, the roads deep in mud and slush, and the weather chilly. But the contrast of this journey with the recent experience made it seem like a pleasure trip. She was now among friends and soon with her child was warmly wrapped in blankets and sheltered in a comfortable home.

She arrived at the block house safely only to find that her trials were not over. Within a short time after reaching home, her only sister and her sister's husband were killed by the Indians. The Indians were at that time on the war-path in Ohio, and it seemed to Mrs. Simmons as if she had but gone from one danger to another as great. The body of Mrs. Simmons' sister was brought into the block house on the anniversary of the killing of her own husband and son at Chicago.

Susan Simmons, the child who had passed through all these privations under the care of her mother, grew to womanhood in Ohio. There she met Moses Winans, whom she afterward married. In 1853 they removed to Springfield, Iowa, and there in 1857 her mother died. Soon afterward husband and wife removed to California, and in the home of one of her surviving children she is spending the evening of her eventful life.

### SHE LOST HER HEAD.

She thought it would be cut off if she said, so she fled.  
This girl thinks that trammels are just horrid. One of them nearly scared her into a fit the other day. She was going down to the levee ferry landing to go over to East St. Louis to visit a friend, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It was her first trip and she had heard awful stories of how murder was committed several times a day down on the levee, whose denizens she had been told thought less of cutting a throat than of wringing a chicken's head off. She was nervous and scared as she

raging Mississippi. Meantime the other switchman obeyed orders. He cut the train in two and sent the head end back.

### MADE A GREAT SUCCESS.

An Editor Who Knew Nothing About the Business, but Made Money.

I was talking with a printer the other day who worked for a number of years at Farmington, Minn., for a man by the name of Squires. At one time he had a partner by the name of Farmer, the firm name being Farmer & Squires. One day when the press was being loaded, the Farmer dropped out, leaving plain Farmer Squires, and the edition was run off before it was noticed; Farmer sold out the next day, but it was Farmer Squires' paper from that on. He made a great success of the paper, although he didn't know a four-plea lead from a two-revolution Hoe, and he did not do a thing toward running the paper except making contracts for foreign advertising—that was his strong point; he got hay knives, farming mills, sewing machines, pile drivers, washing machines for advertising; he accepted all propositions, including patent medicine and scholarships. The printer had to do the rest; he built the press, set the type, got the news, attended to the proof and moral end of the paper; smoked the wedding cigars, chased over the county on a bay horse after subscribers, took the blame and looked happy—and the proprietor edited the trading end. He traded farm machinery for cows, hogs, hens, grain, wood, anything to sell, eat or burn. Once he had an angry cow tied to the front door of the printing office that he had traded

for a two-revolution Hoe, and he did not do a thing toward running the paper except making contracts for foreign advertising—that was his strong point; he got hay knives, farming mills, sewing machines, pile drivers, washing machines for advertising; he accepted all propositions, including patent medicine and scholarships. The printer had to do the rest; he built the press, set the type, got the news, attended to the proof and moral end of the paper; smoked the wedding cigars, chased over the county on a bay horse after subscribers, took the blame and looked happy—and the proprietor edited the trading end. He traded farm machinery for cows, hogs, hens, grain, wood, anything to sell, eat or burn. Once he had an angry cow tied to the front door of the printing office that he had traded



MR. J. H. WINANS, CHICAGO

## ALL DEMAND RELIEF.

### THE "RAW MATERIAL" MEN NOW SEEK PROTECTION.

A Protective Tariff No Longer Synonymous in the Minds of Its Foes with Advantage of Manufacturers.

All "Tariff Robbers" Now. None but those whom free trade has left born without sight and the desire to see can fail to notice, as the tariff hearings proceed, how far we have got from the old days when protection was synonymous in the minds of its foes with the advantage of manufacturers.

With a few exceptions, the insistent demand for relief, the note of acute distress, have come from the "raw material" men—the planter, the forester and the farmer. We have noted before that the sugar question was in its most important bearing an agricultural, not an industrial one. We have observed since then that—much to the distress of General Wheeler, who fought four years for slavery and now announces that "free trade, free institutions, free everything, are the birthright of the South"—the Southern cotton grower is quite as much alive to the competition of Egypt as the New England cotton spinner to that of Manchester. We have observed that the loudest complaint came from a representative of West Virginia land owners, who pointed eloquently to the tall pine-rotting on the mountains for lack of a market, which, with the Democratic party's compliments, had been handed over to our good Canadian neighbors. We have observed most lately that the farmers of Kentucky and Missouri are fairly clamorous for a duty on hemp—a most interesting revelation. In view of the fact that four years ago thousands of farmers' votes were captured by the promise of the fortunes that lay in the cheap twines and bagging of free hemp and jute. We have observed all these things, and yet some of the most important agricultural staples the protection of which was either destroyed or decreased by the Wilson bill, are yet to be heard from. Such are wool, barley and potatoes.

Our friends the enemy will do well to notice these things. The beginnings of them were plain enough last spring, when the farmers forced upon the political organizations of the towns the nomination of William McKinley. They are so plain now that it will be "bad politics" if the free-trade Democracy still considers itself in politics—to avoid seeing them. It was always criminal to raise the cry of "robber" against the one producing class which was supposed to be chiefly benefited by protection. Bryanism was the result of that criminality. Now that so large a portion of all producing classes are seeking that benefit, it will be fatally foolish to raise the same cry against any class.—New York Press.

**The Defective Silver Theory.**  
The report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of November gives the average farm price of wheat as 72.7 cents a bushel. The price for November, 1895, was 63.2 cents; in 1894, 49.8 cents; in 1893, 52.1 cents; and in 1892 the farm price was 63.2 cents a bushel. In 1891 the price was about the same as at the present time, but the present price is an average of 20 cents a bushel above the average November price of the three years' immediately preceding 1896—a difference, strange as it may seem, of nearly 40 per cent.

With corn the prices are the reverse of those of wheat. The farm price of corn has not been so low in many years at this time. Corn is not worth much more than half as much as it was two years ago, while the average price of the past three years is 15 cents a bushel above the present price, which makes the decline in corn about the same per cent. as the advance in wheat.

Those who have no theories, but accept facts, will have no trouble in ascertaining the cause of the wide fluctuations in the prices of these cereals. Turn to the agricultural reports, and it will be seen that the highest prices go with the smallest crops, and, conversely, large crops and low prices go together. In other words, the unreplicable law of supply and demand makes the prices. It is easier to understand, if one will, than it is to learn the multiplication table.

But while these causes are so easily understood by average people, they must be extremely hard to fathom for those who insist that the prices of agricultural staples are governed by the market value of silver or legislation affecting its output. For three years previous to last autumn this brand of statesmen have paraded the low price of wheat and solemnly declared that an abnormally large crop does not affect prices, but the fact that the money sharks have destroyed half the redemption money of the world by refusing to coin all the silver which would be presented at the mints. Now that wheat has leaped from 53.2 cents to 72.7 cents a bushel, they must abandon the wheat illustration. Still, they can find consolation in "corn equal to that which many people are said to find in the liquid extract of flint cereal. They can harp on the fall of the price of corn.

But what will they do when some disagreeable person in the local forum at the cross-roads store or postoffice asks the silver statesman to reconcile the rise in wheat and the fall in corn to the silver theory?—Indianapolis Journal.

**Bryan's Latest.**  
In a free silver convention held at Lincoln, Neb., a day or two ago William J. Bryan was present and made a short speech, the tenor of which was that it was better to have run for office and lost than never to have run at all.

There is no doubt but that this correctly expressed Mr. Bryan's real views of the last Presidential campaign. It was not so much the welfare of the country, or sympathy for the "tolling masses," or the laudable desire to bring about the greatest good for the greatest number that drove him to make 700 speeches in the canvass, but the hope of office and personal glory. The sentiments ascribed to Mr. Bryan might do for a crossroads constable to utter, or even

a justice of the peace, but emanating from the lips of a man who has been pictured alongside Lincoln, Washington and Jefferson, are the equal of those great statesmen, they sound ridiculous, although doubtless characteristic.

Possibly Mr. Bryan took the occasion to thus give his views as to office-seeking. If it was better to have run in 1896 and lost "than never to have run at all," the same idea will hold good for 1900, when he hopes for better luck, and if he fails again the same source of comfort is still open to him. Mr. Bryan, however, is declining so rapidly in public estimation that the chances of his ever having an opportunity to run again for office are exceedingly remote.—Kansas City Journal.

**Ex-Lecturer Bryan.**  
It is impossible for any kind-hearted person to avoid feeling sympathy with Mr. Bryan on account of the collapse of his lecturing enterprise. There is no just reason for saying censorious things of him in that connection. If his idea that he could get \$1,000 each for fifty lectures was too absurd for sane belief, he was no more to blame for entertaining the foolish notion than were the experienced, and presumably business-like, managers, who promised him that golden reward for the waging of his silver tongue.

The disillusioning process is, of course, painful; but he appears to be bearing it like a man, and therein deserves our respect. It is not strange at all that, after such an experience as he had last summer and autumn, when "all outdoors" was hardly big enough to hold the crowds who flocked to hear him, he should imagine that 1 per cent. of as many people would pay 50 cents each to hear him lecture in great public halls. If they really would do so his \$50,000 dream would be easily more than realized. What he has learned, to his chagrin, is that such frantic enthusiasm as his presence everywhere excited a few months ago, is no proof at all of a genuine and abiding interest in him. A great many other temporarily famous men have learned the same bitter lesson in the same hard school.—Boston Advertiser.

**Grover's Chances Fade.**  
President Cleveland, in the part of his message relating to pensions, said that "the abuses which have been allowed to creep into our pension system have done incalculable harm in demoralizing our people and undermining good citizenship." That there should not be cases of fraud in a pension roll containing 370,078 names would be impossible, but Mr. Cleveland's insinuation finds no support in the figures relative to prosecutions for frauds in getting pensions which are also found in his message. During the fiscal year in his message, 1900, 1,111 per cent, and the divorced 22 per cent of the Michigan-born.

**Here's Argument.**  
The New York Journal (a reliable free silver paper), argues that a rich woman's \$800 dress would buy 1,000 loaves of bread for the poor. Let us see; Mr. Bryan gets \$1,000 for a lecture. That would buy \$3,333 1/3 loaves of bread for the poor. If one wants to play the demagogue, it can be played in various ways. As a matter of fact, the \$800 for a gown goes to the dressmaker and the dress goods maker, and 75 per cent. of it probably goes to those who labor for a living. It is better to give them work than money.—Der Moines Register.

**Settle the Currency Problem.**  
This country has a currency problem of its own. It is, while preserving the gold standard, to provide a uniformly safe and sound currency, adapted to the needs of our people, expanding and contracting with the legitimate demand for it in all sections and by all classes. The problem is a plain one, and, politics apart, not a difficult one. Until we shall have solved it, we shall not have solid prosperity.—New York Times.

**Will Grover Do This?**  
By the way, will President Cleveland kindly call Attorney General Harmon's special attention to the bold acts and robberies of the sugar and coffee trusts. Present laws are ample to destroy all trusts, if vigorously enforced, and it is time that Attorney General Harmon was beginning to do something to earn his salary. We hope that President McKinley will select an Attorney General who will make unnecessary warfare upon all trusts.

**Pointed Paragraphs.**  
It is still a most important and most helpful duty of all the people to pay off their old year debts. Scratch an advocate of free trade and you will find a friend of foreign interests against American.

One of the defects of the Bryan lecture tour which caused its failure was the box-office attachment.

Which shall we congratulate—Debs, for leaving the Populist party, or the latter, for getting rid of him?

A protective tariff on every product which can be successfully grown on American soil is the only way to make farming and manufacturing equally remunerative.

The coal mined in the United States last year was worth \$250,000,000. That is about ten times as much as the silver product was worth. What a fuss about the trifling item of silver.

Sam Jones, who is a Southern free silverite himself, after hearing the Atlanta effort says that Bryan's lectures are not worth 10 cents a dozen. What a pity he did not close more contracts for \$3,000 appearances.

The banks which have failed are nine out of ten either boom banks or mismanaged banks, or smaller banks tied up in a business sense with the larger ones which failed. There has been nothing in such failures to cause uneasiness. The Atlanta papers are now scolding Mr. Bryan. They say he had no right to endanger a great cause by becoming the hireling of theatrical speculators. They say that Mr. Bryan ought not to have had an ambition to earn \$50,000 in fifty nights. And that after he had earned it, he might have changed his theories on national finances. Poor Bryan! Poor free silver cause!

## THE CENSUS FIGURES

### LATEST STATISTICS OF MICHIGAN'S POPULATION.

Of the Total, 55.92 Per Cent. Is Native to the State—Ratio Slightly Less in the Cities—More Native Born Females Married than Males.

**Interesting Record.**  
Secretary of State Gardner has issued an interesting census bulletin concerning the Michigan-born population of the State.

The total population of the State on June 1, 1895, was 2,241,041. Of this total 1,253,408 were born in Michigan. The Michigan-born were 55.92 per cent of the total, and 75.02 per cent of the native population of the State. The Michigan-born population of incorporated cities was 416,947. This is 50.77 per cent of the total and 75.58 per cent of the native population of the cities.

Of the total Michigan-born population, 4.30 per cent were under 1 year old; 10.90 per cent were under 5 years old; 37.43 per cent under 10 years old, and 52.20 per cent under 15 years old. More than one-half of the Michigan-born population was under 15 years old, nearly two-thirds under 20, and three-fourths under 25 years old. The average age of the Michigan-born males was 17.19 years and of the Michigan-born females 17.20 years. The number of Michigan-born males was 635,971, or 50.74 per cent, and of females 617,525, or 49.26 per cent of the total Michigan-born population.

The number of Michigan-born males 561,423—284,049 males and 277,374 females; the number of males of voting age was 208,714, and of military age 303,373, and the number of females of child-bearing age, 232,550.

The civil condition of the Michigan-born population is reported as follows: Single, 925,244; married, 284,550; widowed, 13,933; divorced, 2,752. The civil condition of 11 persons is not reported. The single are 75.07 per cent; married, 22.70 per cent; widowed, 1.11 per cent, and the divorced 22 per cent of the Michigan-born.

The number of Michigan-born inhabitants old enough to legally marry is 535,133, of whom 253,593 are males and 281,535 females. Of the males 126,973, or 50.07 per cent, and of the females 137,390, or 55.90 per cent, are married.

Of the total native population old enough to legally marry 51,000 per cent of the males and 52.99 per cent of the females are married. The proportion, then, of the Michigan-born males who are married is 9.73 per cent less than the proportion of all native males, and the proportion of Michigan-born females who are married is 5.39 per cent less than the proportion of all native females.

The proportion of the Michigan-born females returned as married is 5.33 per cent greater than of the Michigan-born males, while of all native females returned as married the proportion is only 1.49 per cent greater than of all native males.

**STATES' SALT INDUSTRY.**  
Great Decrease in Amount Manufactured in 1896.  
State Salt Inspector George W. Hill has forwarded his fourth annual report, the twenty-eighth annual report of the operations of the State salt inspection law for the inspection year ending Nov. 30, 1896.

The salt producing territory of the State is divided into nine districts having manufacturing capacity as follows: District No. 1, Saginaw County, has nineteen salt companies, with nineteen steam, 3,000 solar salt covers, having a manufacturing capacity of 1,000 barrels of salt.

District No. 2, Bay County, has eighteen salt companies, with seventeen steam blocks, one vacuum pan, and with a manufacturing capacity of 1,000,000 barrels of salt.

District No. 3, Huron County, has one salt company, with one steam block, and with a manufacturing capacity of 25,000 barrels of salt.

District No. 4, St. Clair County, has six salt companies, with one steam and five pan blocks, and with a manufacturing capacity of 1,000,000 barrels of salt.

District No. 5, Isosco County, has six companies, with six steam blocks, having a manufacturing capacity of 200,000 barrels of salt.

District No. 6, Midland County, has two salt companies, with two steam blocks, having a manufacturing capacity of 25,000 barrels of salt.

District No. 7, Manistee County, has eleven salt companies, with nine steam and three pan blocks, having a manufacturing capacity of 2,000,000 barrels of salt.

District No. 8, Mason County, has three salt companies, with three steam and two pan blocks, having a manufacturing capacity of 750,000 barrels of salt.

District No. 9, Wayne County, has three salt companies, with two open and two vacuum blocks, having a manufacturing capacity of 500,000 barrels of salt.

Total number of firms sixty-nine and seventy-three blocks engaged in manufacturing salt during the year. Solar salt covers 3,000. Total manufacturing capacity, 6,500,000 barrels of salt.

The quantity inspected was:

District	Barrels
District No. 1	428,405
District No. 2	365,034
District No. 3	2,665
District No. 4	310,917
District No. 5	24,353
District No. 6	137,475
District No. 7	1,416,700
District No. 8	547,843
District No. 9	110,508

The inspection shows 193,120 barrels less inspected than in 1895. The actual production, however, was:

Add to the amount inspected. 3,336,242  
Salt now in bins. 632,102

Total. 3,968,344  
Deduct salt in bins Nov. 30, 1895. 602,250  
Actual production in 1896. 3,366,094

This shows a decrease in the manufacture of 1896 as compared with that of 1895 of 700,057 barrels.

**A Striking Definition.**  
Lord Beaconsfield and Gladstone were acknowledged enemies. One day when they were sojourning near the sea Beaconsfield was asked to define the difference between an accident and a misfortune.

He replied, "If my friend were to go out in a boat and the boat should be wrecked, that would be an accident—it should be rescued that would be a misfortune."

## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

Opposition to Governor Pingree was shown by Lieutenant Governor Dunstan and Speaker Gorman yesterday, both naming standing committees opposed to all the proposed Pingree legislation thus far announced. The Senate Railroad Committee is solidly against the Governor, and the House Committee nearly so. Anti-Pingree men are in a large majority on all other important committees, especially those which will handle the Pingree bills. Senator Thompson was made chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages, to which all of the Governor's bills affecting Detroit will be referred. Bills were introduced embodying Pingree's plan of abolishing party caucuses and nominating candidates by the people direct; also abolishing the fee system of paying county officers, and providing for the election of railroad, insurance, banking and labor commissioners and oil inspector by the people.

Governor Pingree returned to the capital from Detroit Wednesday afternoon, but as the Legislature had adjourned for the day he could not send his appointments to the Senate. Bills were introduced in both branches of the Legislature to prohibit the sale of imitation butter, and it is expected that these measures will bring a formidable lobby to the city. A bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes was also introduced.

Gov. Pingree sent his first nominations to the Senate Thursday and they were promptly confirmed by a unanimous vote without reference. Sybrandt Vesselus of Grand Rapids was appointed railroad commissioner. W. L. White of Grand Rapids, quartermaster general; Col. Edw. M. Irish of Jackson, state treasurer. It was expected that additional nominations would be sent to the Senate and the fact that they were not has given rise to the well-authenticated rumor that the result of Wednesday night's conference between the Governor and his political cabinet was the shattering of the previously arranged slate and the retirement of several heretofore promising candidates. Much of the time of the last Legislature was devoted to the consideration of the general incorporation bill for cities of the fourth class, under which about fifty cities are now incorporated. This was a bill regarding this important law was introduced.

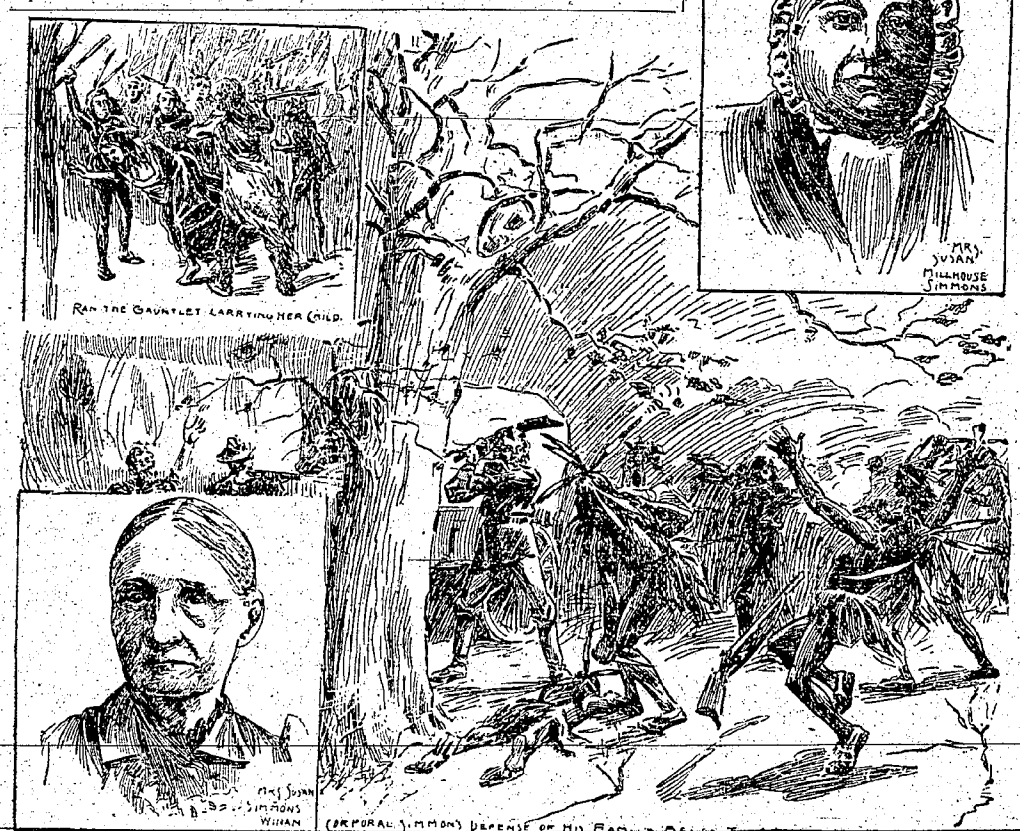
Bills paring the way for protracted contests were introduced in the Legislature Friday. The telephone bill will be fiercely fought by the Bell interests, as it contemplates making the Bell company exchange business with the numerous independent lines which have sprung up all over the State, and whose business is seriously hampered by their inability to give satisfactory State-line service because of the refusal of the Bell company to do business with them. Gov. Pingree's recommendation that building and loan associations be placed under the supervision of the State banking department and be subjected to the same restrictions and regulations as State banks has been embodied in a bill which was introduced. The question of whether an adjournment of ten days shall be taken to enable the committees to visit State institutions caused a deadlock between the two houses. Every Senator voted in favor of a recess of five days, but by a majority of 15 the House decided to the contrary. Both sides are firm and a long jangle is looked for.

**What Girls Are Doing.**  
On Saturday evening they are to have a fagot party. This form of amusement has not been heard of for many years, and it is a very old idea revived. Immediately after dinner—that is to say, after the men have finished their cigars and cigarettes—the guests all assemble in the drawing-room, and are seated in a semicircle around a blazing open wood fire. A small bunch of fagots is given to each one, and in turn they put them into the fire to burn. While they are burning they must entertain the party in some way or another, either by singing a song, reciting something, telling a good story, executing a dance—in fact, anything which will be amusing. The time allotted to each one is only while the fagots are burning. When the light goes out he or she must stop and make way for the next. Some very amusing surprises have been prepared, and there is no doubt that much talent, which has never been suspected, will come to the fore.—Harper's Bazar.

**Aluminum Sign Letters.**  
One of the fields in which, of late, aluminum has made most noticeable progress is its use for signs. Letters and numbers on show windows were heretofore usually painted or gilded, or else made of glass or enameled letters attached to the panes. These are now being superseded in many cases by letters and numbers of aluminum, which metal has many recommendations, making it specially suitable for this purpose. Aluminum letters are light and strong; they keep their color and their silver luster makes them stand out boldly, especially at night. They are also very durable, and are remarkably durable. They can be readily attached to glass, marble, brick, stone, wood, metal, or, in fact, any substance, and their lightness obviates the difficulty often found with metal or enameled letters, whose weight causes them after a time to become detached and to fall off the window or other object to which they have been fastened. The manufacture of these goods has now become quite an important industry.

**Some Old Heroes.**  
Superstition is not dead in the civilized world. There are yet many people who believe that King Arthur will awaken some day from his long sleep at Avalon. The German is not a rarity who thinks Frederick Barbarossa sits spell-bound in the great Kyffhäuserberg cavern in Thuringia, and that when his great red beard shall have wound itself three around the stone table he will come forth to battle for Germany. To others Charlemagne sleeps in the Odeberg in Hesse; the Irish Brian Boru, the Spanish Boabdil of Chlcho and the Servian Kuex Lazall wait in the heart of the mountain, crowned and armed, till the time is come for them to live again. And so it is with thousands of the heroes and great men of earth. Each has his following of devotees who watch and wait for his reincarnation.

**Serious Mistake.**  
A song with the title, "There's a Sigh in the Heart," was sent by a young man to a young lady; but the paper fell into the hands of the girl's father, a very unsentimental physician, who exclaimed: "What unsentimental rubbish is this? Who ever heard of such a case?" He wrote on the outside: "Mistaken diagnosis; no sigh in the heart possible. Sighs relate almost entirely to the lungs and diaphragm."



MRS. SUSAN SIMMONS WINAN IN THE CHICAGO MASSACRE.

punishment to begin. She lost heart for a moment, but her courage came back as she thought of her child, which she dare not leave for fear that it would be killed, and wrapping it closely in a blanket and folding it in her strong arms, and bending forward to protect it from the cruel blows, she ran rapidly down the line, reaching the end, bruised and bleeding, but with the babe unharmed. She was then taken into a wigwag by a compassionate squaw and she and her child were cared for.

In autumn the warriors of Green Bay with their prisoners marched again for Fort Dearborn, passed the scene of massacre, skirted the end of Lake Michigan, and made their way to Mackinac. Mrs. Simmons and her child suffered terribly on this journey, as winter had set in and their clothing was thin.

From Mackinac Mrs. Simmons was sent in midwinter to Detroit, a distance of over 300 miles. The knowledge that the Government authorities might ransom her and her child kept up the mother's strength and courage. The weather was almost unendurable and the food of the party was often nothing but corn and nuts found under the snow. The child, Susan, now a year old, had much increased in weight, yet with her own diminished strength the mother not only carried it constantly on the march, but generally held it in her arms while she performed the camp duties for the Indians. When Detroit was reached that port was in possession of the British and Indians, the latter having practical control. At the departure of Gen. Proctor, the British commander, the Indians butchered part of the prisoners in cold blood.

**More Indian Massacres.**  
From Detroit Mrs. Simmons and her child were taken to Fort Meigs, which was then in command of Gen. Harrison. Here she was set at liberty and learned that a supply train had just arrived from Cincinnati and would immediately return under a strong escort. The train was to pass on its return by a few miles of her old home in Miami County, Ohio.

penetrated the city's purlieus. A freight train was being switched down there and a loud voiced switchman was giving instruction to another of his craft. Switchmen have a language all their own, which is incomprehensible to the plain everyday non-railroading citizen. Among other things they call a train

a hay rake for. The cow tore the clothes almost off the mayor of the town, who rushed into the office and said that he forgot to stop the paper, but he scared the devil so bad that he stopped his growth. Sometimes there would be an auction at the office, and Squires would stand on the bed of the Fair-haven press and sell a lot of truck to those who would be room in the office to get out the paper, but he never got stuck on anything and finally sold out for a big figure on the strength of his profits, which quit with him.—Grafton Record.

**Victoria's Gold Plate.**  
The gold plate at Windsor castle consists of about 10,000 pieces. It is kept in the gold pantry, which is an iron room situated on the ground floor under the royal apartments. The clerk of the pantry gives it out in iron boxes and receives a receipt for it. It is carried by special train, under escort of a guard of soldiers, and delivered to the butler at Buckingham palace. He gives a receipt for it and is responsible for it while it remains at the palace. The same formalities are observed in taking it back, and all persons concerned are glad when it is once more restored to the safekeeping of the gold pantry. The total value of the plate in this department is nearly \$2,000,000. A great deal of it dates from the reign of George IV., but among the antiquities are some pieces which were taken from the Armada.

**Early Watches.**  
Watches were first called Nuremberg eggs, some of them were five and six inches in diameter, as large as the small-sized cheap clocks now exhibited in store windows. They were first made in 1447.

"her" and "she," just as a sailor refers to a ship, and just as she neared the switchman this is what he yelled: "Hend her off, Jim, cut her in two and send the head end up here." She fled from the murderous villain and postponed her voyage across the

FLIED FROM THE VILLAGER.



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

### Republican Convention.

To the Republican electors of the State of Michigan: The Republican electors of the State of Michigan, and all others who may desire to unite with them in upholding the principles of the Republican party, as declared in its platform, are hereby requested to send delegates to the State Convention of said party, to be held at the Auditorium, in the city of Detroit, on Tuesday, February 23d, 1897, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Crawford county is entitled to two delegates.

DENVER M. FERRY.

CHAIRMAN.

DENNIS E. ALWARD, Secretary.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 15th 1897.

The latest from Cuba is that General Inclan, Spanish, overtook a band of twelve insurgents and killed eighteen of them.—Wichita Eagle.

The Republicans can not be expected to restore the prosperity of the country before they take charge of the machinery by which that result is to be produced.

The people voted on the tariff question in November quite as much as they voted on the money question, and the next Congress will act accordingly.

In the municipal elections held at Elkins, W. V., the republican ticket won by 71 majority. The town has always heretofore been a democratic stronghold.

It is all very well to talk of taking the tariff out of politics, but the Republican party is pledged to restore prosperity, and it must start up the factories.—Kansas City Journal.

"There is," says a Western exchange, "something about Bryan, which marks him as a man, who is likely to be heard from again."—Yes, it is his mouth.—Cleveland Leader.

Michigan has not been at all famous for its poor Governors. But Governor Pingree modestly owns up that he will "give the state the best administration it ever had."—Inter-Ocean.

Talk about kicking a man into a hole in the ground when he is down! The few Democratic members of the New York Legislature are being urged by Bryan devotees not to vote for Hill for Senator.—Newark News

The Government certainly needs more revenue, and the country needs more protection. Both of these things were voted for by the people when McKinley was elected, and they will both be provided as soon as possible after the beginning of the new administration.—Globe Democrat.

As the large cities, the farmers and a part of the South have declared against free silver, the question naturally arises why anybody should propose to poll the country on the question a second time. The elements favoring it are disorganized, while the opposition to it stands like a pyramid of granite.—Globe Democrat.

"The value of a reputable newspaper should not be overlooked," says an Eastern School Superintendent. "In the hands of a judicious teacher, it is an educational factor which does not receive the attention it deserves." This means that current as well as ancient history should be taught in the public schools, and that pupils should be kept in touch with prevailing influences and tendencies.—Globe Democrat.

Lynching is not quite a national institution. Twenty-six States were free from it last year. All but 9 of the 131 lynchings of 1896 occurred in the South. Louisiana led with 25, Alabama had 15, Tennessee 14, Florida 10, Kentucky and Georgia 9 each, Texas 7, Mississippi 6 and Missouri 5. The average annual number of lynchings in the United States during the last 12 years was 167, and the aggregate was 2008. Though Louisiana had the most lynchings, the leading papers of the State declare that this form of punishment neither prevents nor diminishes crime. It is a matter of local custom and indulgence of mob passions, and is clearly not an agency by which justice and civilization can be strengthened.—Globe Democrat.

If the late Gen. Jackson were to read the confessions of faith of his different followers he would be puzzled to find out just what his political principles were.—New York Tribune.

It is true, as Mr. Watterson says, that protection is properly a question of policy to be regulated according to the public need; but he omits the important fact that experience has proved it to be a policy that can not be materially departed from without putting a stop to the general prosperity of the country.—Globe-Dem.

Justly the Favorite. Ninety-nine out of every hundred persons who give Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin a fair trial, pronounced it unexcelled as a cure for constipation, indigestion and sick headache. Ask your neighbor. Trial size 10c. Also in 50c and \$1.00 bottles. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The raid on sound money has worked a great revolution in the State of New York. There are only three Democrats left in the State Government. In both branches of the Legislature the Republicans have a majority of over two-thirds. Nearly all the cities are under Republican control. The next delegation in Congress consists of twenty-nine Republicans and five Democrats. The new State Constitution is a Republican document, and a Republican commission is preparing the charter for Greater New York. Never before did the credit of the State stand as high as now, and there is no debt worth mentioning. The Empire State is in grand shape to continue at the head of the procession.—Globe Democrat.

That Tired Feeling, about which newspaper jokers write so much, is with most of us at times, an actual condition, and not to be laughed at in fact. It is the result of long neglect and misuse of the stomach and bowels. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin comes in and removes this feeling, and life again seems worth living. Try a 10 cent bottle (10 doses 10 cents) of L. Fournier.

The report of the Board of Publication of the Official records of the Rebellion shows that 101 volumes have been issued, with nine more to follow for the completion of the story of the active operations of the war, and that 1,487,489 copies of the book have been distributed and sold. These records embrace everything of importance on both the Union and Confederate sides; and one of these days the right man will come along and condense them into a reliable and satisfactory history of one of the most momentous of modern conflicts.

Orn and Temple, of Tecumseh, Mich., write us on Jan. 11th, 1896, that their order of Nov. 11th, 1895, consisting of eight dozen in package and a quantity in bulk of your Syrup Pepsin, is all sold. We find it one of the best sellers and gives the best satisfaction of any remedy ever sold over a counter. It is in 10c, 50c and \$1.00 bottles. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan says: "The Republicans have promised to restore normal conditions without increasing the volume of currency. What they may do hereafter remains to be seen, but it is evident that they thus far have failed to bring relief to the people." Now, would Mr. Bryan mind, telling when and how Republicans have had any opportunity "to restore normal conditions," or to do anything for the people.—Inter-Ocean.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

Our Six Year Old Daughter. Our little six year old daughter had a very sore throat, badly ulcerated, and coughed almost incessantly. Gave the White Wine of Tar Syrup according to directions, and she began to improve immediately, and soon got well. Mrs. Groves and I have recommended it to others and we consider it the very best medicine in use.

Rev. D. H. GROVES, Pastor M. E. Church, Clarksville, Mo.

The question of a bed of coal underlying this county, is commanding considerable attention just at present. There are several places in the county where coal has been discovered in both Richfield and Argoscom townships, and the writer knows of places where coal similar to cancellon is constantly coming to the surface. The matter will be tested.—Res. News.

It is difficult to make the farmers believe that they don't need more protection against foreign competition, when the official reports tell them that large quantities of agricultural products are being imported under the present tariff law.

WANTED.—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$750 and expense. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

The question of debt, the Roscommon News says, "would have no bearing with the south half of Crawford county," as far as annexation is concerned; but there are other things which would make it pretty tough on those annexed.

The new state organ of the Y. P. S. C. E., the HERALD, published by Patterson & Schermerhorn, of Tawas City, is one of the finest journals of its kind that comes to our table. It is printed on fine paper, typographically perfect, and ably edited. We wish their success, as do the many friends of "Len" in this vicinity.

Wisconsin will turn out this season 18,000 barrels of beet sugar. While this is not a very large quantity, it demonstrates that the State is suited to the sugar beet, and that as good sugar can be made there as in Germany or France.

Business men will be glad to learn that the principle of reciprocity will enter largely into the tariff now being formulated by the House Republicans. The trade of this country with nations to the South was increased by many millions a year through the reciprocity addendum to the McKinley law. Even Democratic newspapers, which at first made light of this feature, were forced subsequently to admit that it had done much to develop trade with the nations to the south. Its advantages have been made very evident.

### New York's Greatest Scene.

New York's famous thoroughfare, Broadway, has been the scene of some wonderful events. But the one scene which still stands as the most remarkable, in point of enthusiasm, is Louis Kossuth's famous ride up Broadway, in 1851. Kossuth had already seen and passed through a crowd of 500,000 people in his triumphal ride up the great thoroughfare. The culminating point, however, occurred when the great Hungarian patriot reached the corner of Broadway and Ann Street. The sight that burst upon him staggered him for the moment. In the open square directly before him was massed together a quarter of a million of people, and when this vast concourse broke into a united cheer, Kossuth was fairly bewildered. No man saw this great event so well and advantageously as did Farke Godwin, the veteran New York editor, and Kossuth's closest friend in America. Mr. Godwin was with Kossuth, and for the first time he will now tell the story of the marvelous event in the February Ladies Home Journal, of Philadelphia, Pa.

### Where Doctors Disagree.

There has been a great deal of disagreement from time to time about the therapeutic value of Sarsaparilla. In the main, authorities deny any particular medical value to the plant. "It's just an old wife's remedy," they say. And in the main they are right. There are about a dozen varieties of sarsaparilla, scattered through various countries, and of this dozen only one has any real curative power. So a man whose experience might be confined to the eleven other varieties might honestly say there was little value in them. The one valuable sarsaparilla is found in Honduras, C. A. Monardes, a physician of Seville, records the introduction of sarsaparilla into Spain as a result of the Spanish discoveries of the new world between 1536 and 1545. But the root did not accomplish much. But he adds, "a better sort soon after came from Honduras." It is this "better sort" that is used exclusively in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. And it is the use of this "better sort" that has given Ayer's Sarsaparilla prominence over all other varieties by reason of its wonderful cures of blood diseases. Send for the Cure-book, a "story of cures told by the cured." Free. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The January issue of The Art Amateur appears in a new dress of type, and presents a very rich and handsome appearance from the typographical point of view. Two excellent color plates: "The Old Mill," a soft and beautiful landscape by Bruce Crane, and an instructive study of violets by Maud Stumm, are given free with this number. Miss Halwell treats of drawing from Photographs, and Mr. Schull of flower analysis, both papers being illustrated by their authors. None interested in Art, either from the practical or the aesthetic point of view, can afford to be without the Art Amateur. Art students, in no matter what department will find it to their advantage to send to the office for the circular, announcing the specially handsome premiums offered this year to new subscribers. Price 35 cents, or \$4.00 a year. Montague Marks, 23 Union Square, New York.

WANTED.—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$750 and expense. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

# QUALITY IN MERCHANDISE

## Takes the LEAD.

It is just the same with Drygoods, Clothing, Etc. & Shoes. Hats, Caps and Ladies and Gent's Furnishing Goods, as with any other essential. Quality always leads. It is not the loudest barking dog that best protects his master. Neither is it the alleged Cut Price Merchant that best serves the people. If they lose 50 cents on an article, they are bound to make it up on something else; they are not in business to lose money. Some people know that if they cheat you on clothing they are just as liable to cheat you on something else.

We just incidentally mention the above as food for serious thought, and ask, if in your opinion it is not best to trade with a

### RELIABLE FIRM.

who has served you for years, and who always gave you honest goods and prompt attention and never asks but an honest margin in return.

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DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND FURNISHING GOODS.

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And with it Comes

THE FINEST LINE OF

UNDERWEAR

& OVERSHIRTS

FOR THE

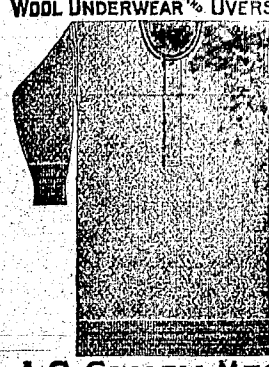
FALL TRADE.

That was Ever

Shown in the COUNTY.

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WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS



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You will find just what the Stylish Man or the hardest Toiler, may want, at prices to sell the goods.

You will find solid comfort in the A. C. Staley brand of Underwear. It is warm and fits correctly.

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J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Michigan.

Has just received the finest line of Holiday Goods, ever brought to Grayling, consisting of

Christmas Books, Toilet Cases, Games, Dolls, Toys, Etc.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. I have also a full line of

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Story Papers, Etc. Give me a call.

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## THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 15th day of June A. D. 1896, executed by Joseph M. Jones and Isabella L. Jones, his wife, of the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, to the Peoples Building, Loan and Savings Association, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Crawford, in Liber D of mortgages, on pages 290 and 291, on the 15th day of August A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of three hundred thirty-one and 21/100ths dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as attorney fee, by the statute in such case made and provided, and which is the whole sum due on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, in said County of Crawford, at 10 o'clock on the twenty-third day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and described as Lot No. five (5) of Block number twenty-one (21) of the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 15th day of June A. D. 1896, executed by John S. Harrington and Anna S. Harrington, his wife, of the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, to the Peoples Building, Loan and Savings Association, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Crawford, in Liber D of mortgages, on pages 468 and 470, on the 15th day of August A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred nine and 65/100ths dollars of principal, interest, premiums and fees, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as attorney fee by the statute in such case made and provided, and which is the whole sum due on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in said County of Crawford, on Saturday the twenty-third day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, and described as Lot number nine (9) of Block eleven (11) of Hadley's amended addition to the village of Grayling, amended and being the same premises described in a contract of sale from Richard Cook to the said John S. Harrington, dated Sept. 14th 1891, and recorded in Liber 12th 1894, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crawford County, in Book B, (Misc. 117) page 75. Dated the 24th day of October A. D. 1896.







# A NURSERY CAR FOR RAILROAD TRAINS

A NURSERY department has been devised for railroad trains, and it is to be hoped that soon all the great railroad systems of the country will be as luxuriously equipped for the comfort of babies as any millionaire's house in the land. For the new compartment is not only a cozy nook, padded, carpeted and curtained, but it is furnished with every possible appointment for baby comfort.

That this innovation will be hailed with delight by every traveler who has ever been annoyed by the crying of tired or frightened infants during a railway journey goes without saying. Even people of the soundest nerves and who are severely tried by the incessant wails of the little travelers, while to the average human being these lugubrious sounds are a positive torture.

No matter how good-natured a child may be, it is almost sure to become cross when traveling, and it is as much for the comfort of the tots themselves as for the relief of their victims that a certain Brooklynite—doubtless a man of experience, well qualified for his task—has contrived this nursery annex to railroad trains. According to his design, the traveling nursery will take up about the same amount of space as the private stateroom which is found in all sleeping cars. There will be a saving of a space of several feet, however, as the wide seats on the sides of the stateroom below the berths are not needed in the nursery being replaced by ottomans and tiny easy chairs scattered over the floor. In this way any danger from sudden starts or sharp curves is obviated. As a further protection against injury to the little ones, the walls of the nursery are heavily padded and the floor thickly carpeted, so that bumps and bruises will be altogether avoided. At each end of the compartments are firmly secured, are two cozy cots in which the smaller children may lie and watch the games of the older ones. Each car containing the nursery attachment will carry a matron or nurse, who will be selected

temptation to use bad language and the necessity for keeping himself posted in the latest styles of baby talk.

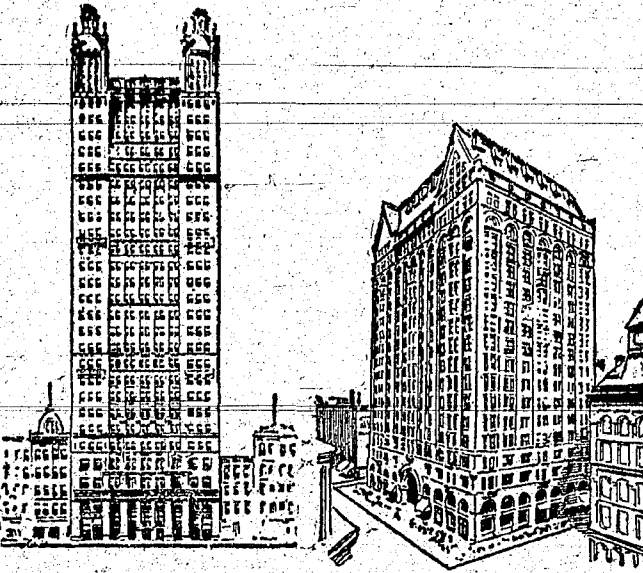
It is not intended that every sleeping or parlor car be provided with the nursery attachment. Large as is the number of children passing, it would be necessary to have but one such car in every through train running between the larger cities. The expense of equipment, matrons' wages, etc., would thus be kept down to a reasonable limit.

Although child travelers are numerous now, and the sending of them alone from one city to another is increasing each year, railroad officials who have examined plans for the new compartment anticipate an increase in business through their adoption. "As soon as parents learn that on certain routes comfortable provision has been made for their children," said one passenger agent, "they will naturally travel on these in preference to less considerate lines, and persons whose peace has been disturbed by fretful youngsters will gladly avail themselves of a road which has the forethought and enterprise to protect its patrons from this source of annoyance."—Globe-Democrat.

## FROM COBBLER TO JUDGE.

Wm. D. McHugh, recently appointed Federal Judge of Nebraska. From the shoemaker's bench to the bench of the United States, and at the age of 37 years, is the record of William D. McHugh, of Omaha, who recently received his appointment as judge of the Federal Court for the district of Nebraska. Few men can give so good an account of their lives. Judge McHugh is a native of Galena, in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, where he was born in 1859. He picked up a little learning in the common schools of Galena, which he left before he passed the grammar grade. For six months he worked in a store as a clerk. Then he apprenticed himself to a shoemaker. At the end of three years he was released, and he worked for a long time

## TALLEST BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO COMPARED.

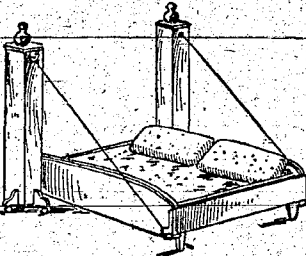


Irvins Syndicate Building, in process of erection—380 feet high, 20 stories.—Architecture and Building.

Masonic Temple, Chicago—300 feet to apex of roof, 20 stories.

## A SAFE FOLDING BED.

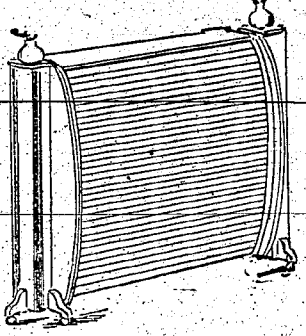
With the One Shown Here Accidents Are Said to Be Impossible. Manufacturers of folding beds say they have never been able to trace an authentic case where anyone has been



THE NEW FOLDING BED—OPEN.

Injured or even inconvenienced by being accidentally shut up in a folding bed. However, such a slander has been circulated about this excellent piece of furniture, and the business has been, it is said, more or less seriously affected.

A folding bed in which the occupant could not possibly be locked up or crushed has been recently patented. The cuts presented herewith make its operation so clear that any detailed description is rendered unnecessary. It



THE NEW FOLDING BED—CLOSED.

is worked by the weights contained in the upright posts shown. These posts are firmly joined at the foot and have broad legs fitted with casters, and for the purpose of shipping and storing it can readily be taken apart. It is capable of many variations, the plainest only being shown here.

## EDUCATION'S GREATEST FRIEND

Dr. Henry Barnard Has Accomplished Much for the Cause.

In Hartford, Conn., there is now living Dr. Henry Barnard, known as the "father of American education." He has reached the ripe age of 88 years. His services to the cause of education



DR. HENRY BARNARD.

are greater than those of any other man in this country, and there is a movement on foot to celebrate his forthcoming birthday in a fitting manner.

Dr. Barnard is a native of Hartford. His life has been spent in the cause of education, and in his active old age he is still busily engaged in the same work. He began his educational career while a member of the Connecticut Legislature sixty years ago. During his term of service he advocated many re-

forms in the public school system of his State, which later he was instrumental in having introduced into other States, making a tour of the whole country for the purpose. His greatest claim to fame, however, was the organization of the National Board of Education. He was appointed the first commissioner of education under the new law.

## THE OLDEST POSTMASTER.

He is Joseph Strode and Was Appointed by President Polk.

Joseph Strode, of Millin County, Pa., is the oldest postmaster in the United States. That is to say, the oldest in continuous service. For Mr. Strode has held his position of master of the mails at Strode's Mills since 1845, despite changes of administrations, political upheavals, war and rumors of war. Strode's Mills is a pretty little village in the central portion of the State surrounded by rich farming lands and valuable ore and sand mines. Joseph Strode is in his eighty-second year and it is believed he will hold his job until he is too old to fill it. He is the pride and the joy of the Postoffice Department in Washington, which placed his picture in the Government display at the World's Fair. The oldest postmaster is a Republican and has never missed voting since he was allowed to vote. He has never been ill and is possessed of all his faculties. He was appointed during the administration of President Polk.

## Never Ate Solid Food.

Tommy Horton is one of San Francisco's freaks. Though 23 years old he has the faculties and physical appearance of a boy early in his teens. He is by no means half-witted, for he has all the wits of a boy of 10. But at 3 his mind naturally should have developed. Until three weeks ago he has spent all of his time at home, but now he has a situation as errand-boy for a dealer in microscopic supplies. This work has taken him to scientists and through them his condition became public.

Tommy, though born healthy, had early in life all the infantile diseases. Besides, he had stricture of the stomach, as a result of which his digestive apparatus went on a strike, and has remained out of work ever since. Then he was ruptured, and afterward had a severe attack of asthma.

Never in his life has he eaten a bit of solid food, and for a time it was only with the greatest difficulty that his stomach could retain even milk and water. He takes broths and baby foods and sometimes goes for days without an ounce of nourishment.

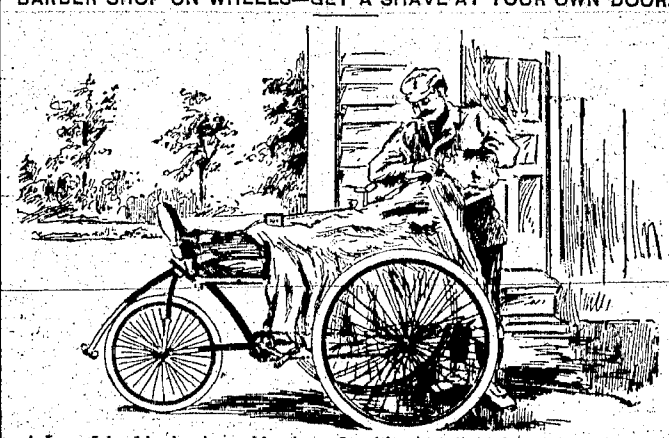
Consequently, for lack of phosphates, his brain hasn't developed. He is in a lamentable condition of naive innocence. His skin is as smooth and innocent of hair as that of a baby.—New York Press.

## Bested the New-Yorker.

A New-Yorker in Minneapolis took a trip by trolley to St. Paul, and on the return received a transfer to the car line that passed his stopping-place, the West House. He stopped to make a small purchase, and taking the car, and when he did so the conductor refused to receive his transfer, claiming that the time limit on it had expired. The New-Yorker loudly announced his determination to ride to the West House without further payment, and a lively discussion ensued. In the midst of it the car stopped to take on a passenger, the conductor glanced about, and then he called out, "West House!" The New-Yorker, smiling complacently, got off the car. The conductor started the car, and then turned and grinned enigmatically at the New-Yorker. The latter was puzzled, but the mystery was explained when, not recognizing the locality, he asked a passer-by where the West House was. "Ten blocks further down the street," was the reply.

Every one is the object of somebody's suspicion, and should regulate his conduct with that thought in mind.

## BARBER SHOP ON WHEELS—GET A SHAVE AT YOUR OWN DOOR.



A Long Island barber has a bicycle outfit with which he pedals around the scattered villages, shaving residents who could not spare the time to go to town.

## NOT AFRAID OF BIG THINGS.

An Instance Which Shows Armour to Be a King Among Men.

Phil Armour, of Chicago, is not afraid of a big thing, and he is ready to fight to hold his own. An instance of this, writes Frank G. Carpenter, occurred in the spring of last year. For some time the grain brokers in Chicago had hoped to be able to down Armour. They had tried it a number of times and failed. At last it was discovered that he had bought 3,000,000 bushels of wheat to be delivered in May. The market was in such state that he had to take it. The Chicago elevators were full, and the brokers laughed in their sleeves when they thought of Armour having all that wheat dumped down upon him and no place to put it. They expected he would have to sell it, that they could buy it at their own prices, and that he would lose a fortune by it. This was the situation about the 1st of April. On that day Mr. Armour called in his architect and builder. Said he: "I must have within thirty days elevators built large enough to store 3,000,000 bushels of wheat."

"It can't be done," said the architect. "It must be done," replied Mr. Armour.

"It is a physical impossibility," was the reply. "We might do it in a year. We can't do it in a month."

"I tell you it must be done," was Armour's reply. "Call in some of the other men."

At this, others of the employees con-



P. D. ARMOUR.

ducted with building matters were admitted. They all joined in with the architect and pronounced the putting up of the structure in that time an impossibility.

Mr. Armour listened to them, but his iron jaws at the close came together more firmly than ever, and he said: "I tell you it must be done, and it will be done!" He then gave his orders. He bought a little island, known as Goose Neck Island, in the mouth of the Chicago River, on which to build the elevators. He had advertisements posted over Chicago that any man who could handle a pick or drive a nail could find work by calling at P. D. Armour's stock-yards. He put up an electric lighting system and worked three gangs of men eight hours a stretch, putting so many men on the work that they covered it like ants. He went out every day and took a look at the work himself, and the result was he had his elevators built three days before the wheat began to come. This work had been done quietly, and few of the brokers knew of it. He took care of his 3,000,000 bushels and made a big thing off of their sale.

## ANTI-FAT CABIN.

Experience of the Smith Family in a Hut Apparently Haunted.

A strange and most unaccountable mystery is reported from near Elwood, Ind. About six months ago a family named Smith moved into a little log hut on a farm. They were all large people, and the family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Smith and two sons, all of whom looked as if they were prize winners in a "fat folks' show." The house had been unoccupied for some years, and in a short time after they moved into it they began to grow small and shrink away so rapidly that they got scared. They were not sick, but before long they had shrunk to half their natural sizes and their clothes hung around them like bags on poles. They killed a hog, and having nowhere to hang the meat but in the house, they strung it on poles and hung it up near the ceiling in the sitting-room. In a few days it, too, shrank away to a shadow of its normal size. This was the last straw and the frightened family moved into another house, and the hut was turned open to the stock of the farm, and they stayed in it of



BECAME WALKING SKELETONS.

lights and stormy weather. "As soon as the family moved they began to get fat again, but the stock that took shelter in the cabin fell away so rapidly that they became walking skeletons. Smith was fattening hogs, and these slept in the cabin, and try as he would he could not feed them enough to make them fat. In desperation he shut the stock out and then burned the cabin. Smith is now sorry that he did not keep the cabin and open a sanitarium for the treatment of fat people.

## Poison.

The dangerous character of acornite, or monkshood leaves, is well known to most grown persons, but children need instruction to avoid those large palm-shaped leaves which are dark-green on the upper surface. This most deadly of vegetable poisons causes great depression, often blindness, tingling all over the body, parching and burning of the throat and stomach, and finally death ensues.

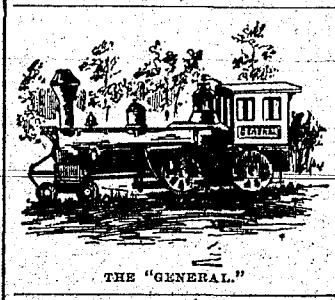
"What a remarkable man Monocle is; so far-sighted, you know." "Yes, and yet he's so near-sighted that he can't see two feet without his glasses."—Philadelphia North American.

## THE "GENERAL."

One of the Locomotives Used by the Confederate States.

Three diminutive locomotives standing on a side track at Vining, Ga., on the Western and Atlantic, under the shadow of Kennesaw Mountain, furnish a striking object-lesson in the wonderful evolution that had been taking place in this generation in steam transportation.

Five years ago, when the State leased the Western and Atlantic to the Ten-



THE "GENERAL."

nessee Company for thirty years at a rental of \$35,000 a month, the old rolling stock, a survival of the war period, was discarded and modern equipment was substituted. A score of almost worn-out engines were sent up to Vining, like so many old horses turned out to die. They were not wholly inglorious, however. Some of them live in history. A number of them played important roles in the war, carrying troops and provisions to and fro, hurrying reinforcements forward to some defense, transferring commands from one part of the field to another, bringing up delayed stores to a hungry army, moving the wounded from the field of battle to distant hospitals, transporting ammunition as the armies moved from point to point and in various ways rendering invaluable aid to their country.

The General and Texas live in history, of course, and so long as they withstand the elements will be of increasing interest to generations yet unborn. These two historic engines were not relegated to the cemetery, but were kept about the shops, and the General stands to-day in the Western and Atlantic roundhouse at Atlanta, Ga. Every year or so it is fired up and sent off to some Grand Army reunion or to a world's fair, where it remains on dress parade for a brief time, and then steams back to its stall to rest until the next exposition or assemblage of veterans.

## LO FENG LUH.

The New Chinese Minister to Great Britain.

Lo Feng Luh, the new Chinese minister to England, is very popular in London, where as a youth he resided for a number of years while a student at King's College. He is an accomplished linguist and speaks English with an accuracy and a fluency quite rare among the men of the Mongol race. He is likewise a keen student of Western politics and civilization, in both of which he takes a deep interest. For eighteen years Lo Feng Luh has been the first secretary of Prince Li



LO FENG LUH.

Hung Chang, and enjoys that minister's confidence fully. He has occupied other important posts in the service of his government, notably when he was assistant governor of Peking. He accompanied Prince Li on his foreign tour, and won special favor in England because of his thorough understanding of the language and his familiarity with the ways of the English people. In the conversations at Hawarden between the Chinese minister and Mr. Gladstone, Lo Feng Luh acted as interpreter for the two "grand old men," and was rewarded for his intelligent service by the warm thanks of Mr. Gladstone. His unflinching tact and courtesy toward all with whom he came in contact during his stay in England made a most favorable impression, and he will without doubt be received in London as the minister of the Chinese Emperor with good feeling and personal regard manifested on all sides.

## The Perversity of Chimneys.

"The hardest problem the builder has to wrestle with," said a well-known member of the profession recently, "is the chimney. What the heathen Chinese is to the human race and the left-handed mule to the animal kingdom, the chimney is to the various appliances that go to make up a human habitation. There is no safe rule for the construction of chimneys. You can build a chimney all right in theory, but when it comes down to practice that is another matter. Build two chimneys side by side in precisely the same manner. Employ the best skilled-labor and construct them on exactly the same principles. One may draw all right and the other one smoke like a Choctaw. Yes, sir, the chimney is beyond all understanding and any builder will tell you so."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## Tried It on the Duck.

William Taylor, of Marysville, Va., has witnessed from his own home and from Lynchburg to testify that on a pond at his place a huge bullfrog seized a half-grown duck by the neck, swallowing its head, and then choking to death too late to be of service to the duck.

## Horses' Feet.

To lessen the shock of horses' feet on asphalt pavement some genius proposes a pneumatic shoe, a layer of rubber between the iron and the hoof.

# SHEAR NO SENSE

Paradoxical: "What makes Mudge look so vacant?" "He is full."—Indiana Journal.

Asking—Was it hard to accomplish? Teller—Hard? It was as hard as it is for a red-nosed man to look coldly intellectual.—Puck.

She—I think I might love you more if you were not so extravagant. He—It's my extravagant nature that makes me love you so.—Life.

"Is your picture in the Academy a success?" "That's what I am wondering. Some one said it was worth the price of admission."—Puck.

Gracie—Papa, a monologue is when people talk to themselves, is it not? Papa—Yes; or, sometimes, when they talk to their husbands.—Puck.

Arthur—I would marry that girl but for one thing. Chester—Afraid to pop the question? Arthur—No. Afraid to question the pop.—Brooklyn Life.

Taghish—Balloon sleeves were bound to go up in the end. Waggleh—Sure. That is why they were named balloon sleeves.—Boston Traveler.

Brown—Have you decided what you are going to call the baby? Jones—Oh, yes! We're going to call him whatever name my wife may select.—Puck.

Hawson—Some men go through this world as though they owned it. I wish I could. Blanks—Why don't you buy a wheel?—Philadelphia North American.

"John," said Mrs. Snaggs to her husband, "do you know the date of Noah's flood?" "Yes." "What was it?" "Inundate."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Jumiegh lost an awful lot of money on the election." "Did he tell you so?" "No; but when I asked him he told me it was none of my business."—Roxbury Gazette.

Mr. Peck (during the dispute)—But—my dear wife—Mrs. Peck—Silence, sir! I'll not put. Bo-hoo! Now you're calling me a goat.—Philadelphia North American.

Brazen Boarder (at dinner table)—I can tell a fowl's age by its teeth. Surprised Landlady—But fowls have no teeth. Brazen Boarder—No; but I have.—Texas Siftings.

Old Gotrox—You ask for the hand of my daughter. What expectations have you? Staylight—Expectations? Well, I hear that you've got heart disease.—Philadelphia Times.

"I don't think Jerkleigh would hesitate in telling a lie," said Radogwa. "Yes, he would," said Sneyce. "Why makes you think so?" "He has to. He stutters."—Tid-Bits.

"Aunt Gladys," said the small girl, "do you say a man has 'or is' left?" "It depends, dearie," replied Aunt Gladys. "Dreamily," "on the man."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"I tell you that a juror in a murder case has an awful responsibility on him." "Yes, indeed. If he goes to sleep he is liable to be fined for contempt of court."—New York Truth.

"Jinks—There is a man who has a number of movements on foot for making money. Blanks—Who is he? Jinks—I don't know his name, but he's a standing teacher.—New York Advertiser.

She—I am quite sure you had too much champagne when you called on me yesterday afternoon. He—Yes; I thought I'd just look round to-day to see if I was engaged to you.—Pick-Me-Up.

"Mamie got a diamond ring for her Christmas." "How did she get it?" "Hung up her stocking." "Jack, of course? But how did Jack get it?" "Hung up his watch."—Illustrated Monthly.

"I'm not much on statistics," said Ephraim Jefferson, "but I'll bet thirty cents that 34,704,321 palms ob slippahs done bin made by young women for young men dat won't nevaah love dem."—Baltimore News.

First Author—I learned the typewriter in two weeks, and yet you say you can't get the hang of it at all. It is strange. Second Author—Not at all strange. My vocabulary is so large.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The poet enters timidly. "Here are a few verses, Mr. Editor," he says, deferentially. The barbarian, without looking up, says, busily: "Please throw them in the basket yourself—I haven't time just now."—L'Illustrate de Poche.

"Curious circumstances under which Stickle left his boarding house," said a drummer, speaking of an acquaintance whose character wasn't above reproach. "Indeed! What was there curious about it?" asked a friend. "That he didn't take the house with him."—Buffalo Times.

The Living Skeleton (surprised)—You look terribly blue—and yet, only last week you married the beautiful human centipede. The Ossified Man (gloomily)—I am blue! No sooner are we two happily married than she gets the cycling fed, and I have to buy her a sextet bicycle!—Puck.

Mother (to her 8-year-old daughter)—Now, Mabel, I want you to sit down at once and mend that hole in your apron. I have spoken to you about it already three or four times to-day. Mabel—Well, mamma, you oughtn't to speak about it so often. You know the motto you taught me says: "The least said the soonest mended," and you ought to see if it will work that way with this apron.—New York Tribune.

## Luther's Wedding Ring.

Luther's wedding ring was a most elaborate affair, containing representations of all the articles used at the crucifixion; the ladder, the cross, the rope, the nails, the hammer, the spear, the thorns, were all shown in the circumference of this peculiar piece of jewelry.

Mrs. Cawker—This story you gave me to read is not completed in this number. It is a continued story. Mr. Cawker—Stops short, does it? "Yes." "Then I should say it was a discontinued story."—Harper's Bazar.

## A RAILROAD CAR NURSERY.

with special reference to her ability to amuse and care for her little charges, and she will have at hand supplies of milk, cookies and other edibles and drinkables dear to the infantile heart. She will also have charge of a medicine chest, containing a full assortment of the simpler remedies for childish ailments. A miniature toy shop is another adjunct of the traveling nursery, and it will contain everything from baby rattles to picture books and fairy tales. Nothing, in short, will be missing that would add to the comfort or amusement of the young travelers.

To no one is the adoption of the nursery compartment more welcome than to passenger conductors. This long-suffering class are often called upon to assume, temporarily, the place of nurse, parent or guardian, as the shipping of children from one part of the country to another has of late years become quite common.

"We have troubles enough," said a veteran conductor in discussing this latest improvement in passenger service, "without having a child or so on our minds all the time. My run is a very heavy one, and as I have been on this road a long time and know a great many people, I often have children placed in my charge by parents who are unable to accompany them. Besides, it has become a common practice for immigrants from Europe who have settled here to have their children follow them after a home has been prepared. All these youngsters have to be looked out for in transit by the conductors and brakemen, and you may believe that the responsibility is by no means a light one.

"Nobody understands children as women do," continued the old conductor, "and that is another reason why I am in favor of the nursery annex. The matron, having nothing else to do, can look after their childish wants, relieve their mothers of a lot of worry, and, when they haven't any mothers along, save the conductor from strong



WILLIAM D. MCHUGH.

rose rapidly in his profession and became the friend of Secretary J. Sterling Morton. Judge McHugh has been of great service to the shippers and commercial interests generally of Omaha. He is a brilliant man, an able lawyer and well qualified for his position.

## Life of a Theater.

The average life of a theater is twenty-three years. From 1801 to 1897 inclusive, 187 theaters were burnt down, and twelve every year since has been about the average.

A man who saves his words, usually saves his money.







## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

### ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

New Fodder Crops. Geese. Save Your Corn. Finishing Off Beef Cattle for Market.

#### HOW AND WHEN TO PLOW.

Questions which arise to the mind of every agriculturist at some period of his career were recently asked Thomas Shaw, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, and were answered by that distinguished scientist. The questions follow: "Shall plowing be deep or shallow? Shall land be plowed in the fall or spring? Shall the plowing be carefully done or does it make any difference so long as the land is turned over?"

To which Professor Shaw makes answer as follows, through the columns of the Northwestern Agriculturist: The question of deep and shallow plowing is entirely one of conditions. These questions relate to soil, the season and to the crop to be grown. As a rule, it is not wise to plow thin, light soil deeply. If we let the plow run deep we bring up raw and porous soil, and we bury the mould so essential to the sustenance of a quick and early growth, and both of these are important in securing good crops.

Soils that are as rich below as above may be plowed any time, providing they can be kept sufficiently moist; but remember moisture is affected by the depth of the plowing, as will be shown below, and stiff clays must not be plowed deeply when the sowing follows close upon the plowing. The newly returned earth may have lots of fertility in it, but it unlocks so that the young plants cannot get enough of it to enable them to make a respectable growth. But under the opposite conditions they may grow more freely, and sometimes ought to be plowed more deeply.

As a rule, lands can be plowed more deeply in the fall than in the spring, and the less moist the climate the greater the necessity for plowing such lands in the fall. When thus plowed in the fall they form a finer seed bed than if plowed in the spring, hence it can better retain moisture. The lighter and the more spongy the soil, however, the more important, relatively, is fall plowing, because of the increased power which it gives land to retain moisture.

Again, in all soils much of the food for plants is held in forms which the plants can't get at until they become available. Now, exposure during the winter to sun, rain, frost and wind has a tendency to unlock or liberate more or less of the food, hence ordinarily a surface turned up in the fall has plenty of food for the young plants when sown upon it, and in forms easily accessible; whereas, such plants plowed in the spring, there would not be time for the liberation of food to the same extent until the plants were well grown. In a dry season there would be but little opportunity for such liberation, for it does not take place readily in the absence of moisture. When plowing must be done in the spring, therefore, it should never be deeper than the old furrow, lest it be inaccessible.

The aim of the Northwest, therefore, food in it which would not be immediately available should be brought up and should be to turn every furrow that can possibly be turned for crop production in the fall. The rains that have fallen the past season make it possible for the plows to go down this fall. Sift them down, farmers; make the most of your opportunity. Try hard to turn every furrow this fall. Turn out early, return home late, and work on and on until the last furrow is turned, providing your horses can stand it.

A corn crop requires a deeper furrow than a crop of barley and a mangel crop needs a deeper furrow than a crop of corn. We must have some regard, then, as to the needs of the crop when determining the depth to which we shall plow. But even for those deep-rooted crops it will be apparent that when plowing the land for them in the spring we should not go down so deep as though we had plowed in the fall.

The manner of the plowing is all important. The chief objects of plowing are, first, to bury the vegetation that may encumber the surface of the land; second, to loosen up the soil so that the roots of plants can penetrate it; and, third, to secure an even seed bed favorable to the sowing of the seed and to the reaping of the harvest. Now, if the plowing is so done that vegetation is not covered, it will not quickly decay; it will be in the way. If weeds are left with the heads sticking out between the furrows, they will at once begin to grow, and if the furrows are carelessly turned there will be unevenness in the surface that will render the sowing of the seed less effective and will enhance the labor of removing the harvest. So be convinced of the necessity for careful plowing. One has but to observe the effects of careless plowing in a country in which the soil is stiff. It oftentimes means crop failure where good plowing would be attended with success in crop production. But in rich prairie lands careful plowing is not so necessary to good crop production; and this explains in part at least much of the wretched plowing that is done.

#### FINISHING OFF BEEF CATTLE FOR MARKET.

Perhaps on general principles twelve to twenty-four months is long enough to keep a bullock profitably. As the value of beef cattle of the same quality varies considerably during each year, a well-kept, fleshy yearling steer or heifer will yield a much larger amount of money to the owner at that age than the same would months afterwards, with its increased growth, says W. T. Taylor, of Ohio, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Hence, the advantage of keeping stock all the time in condition, ready to take advantage of these varying circumstances. This cannot be done if we attempt to follow the ancient custom of growing before fattening and finishing our cattle for the market.

Rich and strong grain need not necessarily be fed in quantities that should be detrimental to later growth should we decide to carry our cattle beyond the two-year limit, and at the same time enough can be fed to have them ready and desirable to the slaughterer and perfectly satisfactory to the consumer.

When the market price and other circumstances demand longer feeding, careful and judicious precautions in selecting stock will insure a continued growth and improvement, to repay all the food and care we bestow, although we may safely calculate that less gain, as a rule, will come as a greater loss, there is generally a better demand and advanced price for the more matured bullock than there is for one of less age and feeling.

The final effort in fattening for the market need or ought not to occupy a great length of time. If the bullock has had such attention as to insure the proper and steady development we are seeking, and such condition of flesh has been secured as to be in fair shape for the butcher at any time, and an additional season of fattening is desired, one hundred to one hundred and fifty days is long enough. Give during this time, or as soon during this period as we have brought our cattle safely to the point, all the grain of any kind that is available that they will consume, and pasture or other similar feed with the grain.

The best plan in my experience, when full feeding, is to place the grain in a suitable position and allow constant access to it. This plan requires less labor, and the food is then partaken of at such times as the appetite demands it, in such quantity as nature indicates. Minute details of any particular method or fancy scheme of feeding I have purposely avoided, for each breeder must supply them by intelligent attention.

Every animal disposed of in a finished condition is at a loss to the producer, while by well managed work in increasing growth and quality it would insure a profit. Then there will be an even distribution of fat and a great improvement in quality.

#### SAVE YOUR CORN.

The papers are telling about farmers' old West burning corn in place of wood or coal, corn being the cheapest fuel there, considering the low cost of production. This looks like a waste of material, and is probably owing to excessive charges of transportation. The consolation the Western farmer has is that his loss is not his fault. He is the victim of other men's greed. Now, Mr. Farmer, are you not burning corn out in your barnyard, not exactly in the same way as the Western farmer, but burning corn all the same? You know that your animals are kept alive in cold weather by heat, and that their heat is made out of the corn they eat; that the colder they are the more corn they must eat or they will have to draw on their bank account of fat laid on earlier in the season. You also know by this time that a warm stable greatly helps to heat the cows, and you thereby save at least 25 per cent. of the food they eat, compared with those fed the same amount while exposed to the weather. This has not been proven over and over again. Why not, then, get some planks, old or new, and make sheds or stables for all the stock? Stop burning corn in the stable lot, and also save the manure from being trampled in the mud of the stable lot, where it is not only lost, but becomes offensive. Get a move on you; save corn and manure, and have greater respect for yourself—Home and Farm.

#### GEESSE.

No fowl can be reared with as much profit and with so little care as the geese, says the Poultry Pander. After they have attained the age of four months but little attention is required other than supplying plenty of fresh water, a good grass range and a scrupulously dry roosting place, which also must be free from lice and other vermin fatal to the young.

If it is impossible to provide free range, the next best substitute is wire netting which need be but about eighteen inches high to confine them until matured. Give them fresh water twice each day, also green food, such as turnip tops, celery and cabbage, or allow them free range morning and evening.

When Thanksgiving time arrives you can generally dispose of the young goslings at ten cents per pound, and their average weight will be about ten pounds. Suppose, for instance, you have twelve "gooselets" at \$1 each, the receipts from the sale would be \$12, and the cost of feed has been but a trifle. It is safe to say that your profit will have been \$10 on the transaction. Of course they cannot always be disposed of at \$1 each; but, on the other hand, the price is often more than a dollar; hence we take it as a basis on which to figure. We doubt if fancy fowls would pay better, considering, of course, that we always have a ready market for our geese. By crossing a China gander on Toulouse geese large goslings are obtained, quick to grow, nicely marked, with medium length necks, yellow bills and remarkably easy to domesticate.

#### NEW FODDER CROPS.

New fodder crops continue to attract much attention at the Vermont station. Soja beans of the green and black varieties have proved satisfactory each year. No other leguminous hoed crop has given better returns in tonnage of green fodder, dry matter, or protein. The green variety yielded at the rate of six and one-half tons green and two tons dry fodder, and nearly one-quarter of a ton of protein to the acre. Good growths were made of hairy and spring vetches with and without oats, but after experience with these crops for several years at the Vermont station they are considered unequal to peas and oats. Serradella yielded about a ton of dry matter per acre, and is recommended as a promising forage crop that is rich in protein.—American Agriculturist.

#### FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

OH, TOM! TOM! Tom, made to stay in after school, sits grimly wrestling with a rule in simple fractions. Worn with care, with mouth tight shut and hands in hair, the two little eyes in vain he tries And tries again to memorize.

Dismissed, Tom, quite another chap, Before a bill-board stands agape. It stretches half a block or more, With circus posters pasted o'er, And jaw-breaking words crowd every part— And Tom has learned them all by heart!

A BOY AND A BANANA SKIN. One day last week a white-haired old gentleman was walking up full avenue with his cane. Not far from him a boy was walking, carrying a big, ripe banana. It was near the noon hour, and the street was thronged with people hurrying off to lunch. Presently the boy, having finished the banana, dropped the skin on the sidewalk and went whistling up the street.

The old gentleman stopped and bent over slowly, looking heavily on his cane, and picked up the banana skin. Then he looked at the boy looking on, and saw what the old man had done. He stopped, with his hands in his pockets, and watched, curiously, a lone to the curb standing a foot or two away, with his head hung down and one leg bowed out. He looked as if he hadn't bowed enough to eat in months.

The old man held out the banana skin and the discouraged old horse instantly pricked up his ears. He was evidently suspicious at first that a joke was being played on him, but it was only for a moment. He reached forward eagerly and nipped the banana skin with his soft lips. When it was gone he looked up wistfully, but the white-haired old man was walking on down the street, with his cane. The boy stopped whistling, he was thinking, and so were a score of other people who saw the little incident.

THE BIG MAN AND HIS MOTHER. We were at a railroad junction one night, waiting a few hours for a train in the waiting-room, trying to talk a brown-eyed boy to sleep. Presently a freight train arrived, and a beautiful little old woman came in, escorted by a big German, and they talked in German, he giving her, evidently, a lot of information about the route she was going, and telling her about her tickets and baggage check, and occasionally patting her on the arm.

At first our United States baby, who did not understand German, was asked to hear them talk, and he "sneezed" at the peculiar sound of the language that was being spoken. The big man put his hand to the old lady's cheek and said something encouraging, and a tear came to her eye, and she looked as happy as a queen. The brown eyes of the boy opened pretty big, and his face sobered down from its laugh, and he said:

"Papa, is it the mother?"

"We knew it was, but how should a four-year-old sleepy baby that couldn't understand German, tell that the lady was his mother? We asked him how he knew, and he said:

"Oh, the big man was so kind to her."

The big man bustled out; we gave the little old woman a good night kiss, and presently the man came in with a baggage man, and to him he spoke English. He said: "This is my mother; she is going to Iowa, and I have to go back on the next train. But I want you to attend to her baggage, and see her on the right car, her rear car, with a good seat near the center, and tell the conductor she is my mother. And here is a dollar for you, and I'll do as much for your mother some time."

The baggage-man grasped the dollar with one hand, grasped the big man's hand with the other, and looked at the little German mother with an expression that showed that he had a mother, too, and we almost knew that the old lady would be well treated. Then we put the sleeping mind-reader on a bench, and went on to the platform and got acquainted with the German, and he talked of horse-trading, buying and selling, and everything that showed he was a live man, ready for any speculation, from buying a yearling colt to a crop of hops and barley, and that his life was a very busy one, and at times disappointments and rough roads; but with all this hurry and excitement he was kind to his mother, and we loved him just a little, and when, after a few minutes' talk about business, he said: "You must excuse me, I must go to the depot and see if my mother wants anything," we felt like grasping his fat red hand and kissing it.

MINDING MOTHER. Mary was going to use kerosene to kindle the fire, but her mother discovered it, and stopped her before she had poured the oil into the stove.

"You must never do that," she said. "You might set fire to your clothes and burn yourself terribly, or the house might burn. You understand me, Mary?—under no circumstances are you to kindle the fire with kerosene. Remember what I tell you."

One day, not long after that, Mary was left at home alone, while her mother went to visit a sick neighbor.

"Start the fire about five o'clock if I'm not back before, and put the tea kettle on," her mother told her when she went away.

Five o'clock came, and Mary tried to kindle the fire with shavings, but they burned out without seeming to set fire to the wood.

"I know what I'll do," she said; "I'll pour a little oil on the wood. Mother won't know."

She got the can and began to pour some oil on the wood. The wood was not burning, apparently, but there was fire enough about it to ignite the oil as it streamed from the can. The blaze flared up, and a little stream to the stove, and an explosion took place which covered Mary with burning fluid. She ran out of doors, screaming for help. Fortunately, a neighbor happened to be passing, and he came to her rescue. But she was so badly burned that she came near dying. When she got well, her face was disfigured for life.

"O, if I had only minded mother!" she often says, when she looks at her scarred face in the glass.

If she only had! But it's too late to think about that now. The mischief has been done, and she must bear the consequences of her disobedience.

SQUIRRELS. Squirrels are among the most interesting inhabitants of the woods, and they are familiar to everyone, because very numerous and easily tamed. The chisel-like beak of the squirrel is remarkable among all the gnawers for their sharp, penetrating character, for they will in a moment chip off the flinty end of a stick, or nut, and split it down the side with the precision of a penknife. The whole race, with one or two exceptions, inhabit the thick woods, and live upon the abundant seeds and nuts peculiar to our forests. At times they become so numerous in certain sections of our country as to be a scourge to our farmers,

then they will disappear, and hardly one will be met with in their favorite haunts. This is to be accounted for, no doubt, by the strange peculiarity of the squirrel, in common with many other wild animals, of periodical migrations. On such occasions the squirrels move forward in immense droves, and nothing can stop their progress. Much as they dislike water, they will wade through it, never quenching their thirst except by jumping the drops from the leaves—in these migrations they boldly swim the widest rivers. In their train comes the wild turkey, and finally, at the close of the season, the black bear brings up the rear, showing that the God of nature inspire the creatures to seek new homes in the distant wilderness.

The familiar colors of these little animals are black, red and gray, the varieties, however, differ very little except in size, the habits of all being similar. The gray squirrel is the most common, and seems to possess in an eminent degree the power of self-preservation, for while other kinds disappear before the ride and the ax, the gray squirrel will still be found in families and groups, maintaining itself in the vicinity of the farm and plantation-house, and sometimes growing comparatively tame by association with human beings. This squirrel differs from other kinds in building a nest of twigs and leaves in the forked branches of a high tree, which it occupies in the summer, abandoning it in the fall for the more secure retreat in the hollow of the trunk.

Squirrels are possessed of great power, and the development of their muscles is unsurpassed for beauty and perfection. They leap from tree to tree with surprising agility, and when hotly pursued, if necessary to effect their escape, drop themselves from tremendous heights to the ground, and then climb off with the greatest rapidity to the next favorable clump of trees that may stand in their path. Their claws are long and the nails are very acute and greatly compressed; they are thus enabled to grasp the smallest twigs, and seldom miss their hold.

The squirrel is almost as provident as the ant, and in the present season, occupies all its leisure time in storing up food for winter. It has well-stocked granaries in the neighborhood of its nest, either in some hollow tree or crevice in the rocks. The quantities sometimes stored away are represented as enormous, one depository containing perhaps a bushel of pecan, beech and chestnuts together with some other grain, etc. It is supposed that these collections are not made by one individual, but by several who join together for the general good.

#### NEW YORK'S REDSKINS.

Tribes of Indians Living on Reservations Within This State.

There are 5,000 Indians living on reservations within the boundaries of the state of New York. During the last forty years there has been little change, either by gain or loss, on the Indian reservations of New York except on what is known as the St. Regis reservation, in Franklin county, fronting on the Hudson river. The St. Regis tract covers 14,000 acres and is owned by the state, the Indians enjoying what is called "the right of occupancy, but free" (there is no such right of occupancy rent free under the laws of the state of New York for persons who are not Indians), and in addition the St. Regis tribe receives an annuity from the state—presumably for not going over to Canada. The population of St. Regis reservation has tripled in forty years—having increased from 400 to 1,200, and it is the only one of the Indian reservations which has increased materially in population in the last half century.

The Onondagas, with a reservation near the city of Syracuse, have 7,300 acres of land and number at present about 500. They get an annuity from the United States government and owe from the state government, and in addition to this receive a yearly gift of salt from the salt lands belonging to the state in the neighborhood. It has been said sometimes that a few bottles of firewater would be accepted at any time by some of the Onondaga Indians as a fair substitute for the salt, there being a preference for the quencher of thirst over the promoter of thirst. The Tuscaroras, whose reservation is in the county of Niagara, have 6,200 acres, and number about 450. The Tonawandas have a reservation partly in Genesee and partly in Erie county. It covers 7,500 acres. There are 600 Tonawandas. In 1835 there were 602. They get an annuity from the United States government, and an annuity from the state, but no salt. The Shinnecock Indians, whose reservation is near Southampton, on Long Island, have about 400 acres. They number about 100, and are of three tribes, the Mohawks, the Montauks and the Poospatucks. On the Onondaga reservation, four miles south of Onondaga station on the Central road, there are 150 Indians occupying 400 acres of land. They are the last survivors in this part of the country of the Onondaga tribe—a tribe once as famous as the Seminoles or the Cherokees. Many more in number than the Onondagas are the Senecas, of whom there are more than 2,000 who have two reservations—one in Allegheny county along the Allegheny river and extending over 30,000 acres, and the other in Cattaraugus county along Cattaraugus creek and having a territory of 21,000 acres. The two divisions of the Seneca nation of Indians, as they are officially called, own the lands of these reservations in common and they receive in addition an annuity from the national and one from the state government.

It is a fact not generally known that prior to the Revolutionary War there was a regular Indian department in New York, with Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who exercised many of the powers and prerogatives which at present devolved upon the Interior department in Washington. The Indians of New York are protected by special laws and are exempted from taxation.

—New York Sun.

A Candid Confession.

A story is told of a child witness in an Irish court who was asked by the judge: "If you took a false oath, what would happen to you?" He hesitated, and at last said: "I suppose I wouldn't get my expenses."

A Mission's Remarkable Record.

The Jerry McAuley Mission in New York city, started by the reformed drunkard and evil doer of that name, has turned more than 2,000 persons from evil lives during a year past, while costing its supporters less than \$500.

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The United States Civil Service Commission has given out figures which, though still subject to slight change, represent approximately the present extent of the classified service. The whole number of persons in the Federal service, including the legislative and judicial branches, is about 200,000. The civil service act declares that officers not in the executive branch, or any person employed merely as a laborer or workman, shall not be required to be classified, nor, unless by direction of the Senate, any person who has been nominated for confirmation by the Senate. Within the executive civil service there are now estimated to be 173,716 officers and employees, 84,527 of whom are classified under the civil service act, embracing all except officers appointed subject to confirmation by the Senate, laborers and similar employees, and fourth-class postmasters. On the unclassified list there are 60,723 fourth-class postmasters, 4,815 officers whose nomination is subject to confirmation by the Senate, including Presidential postmasters, 8,638 laborers, and several thousand other employees, the majority of whom have an annual compensation of less than \$300. A large proportion of this latter class are clerks at unclassified post offices. Within the classified service the total of officers excepted from examination remains 781, of whom 570 are assistant postmasters. Of the places within the scope of the merit system there should be included in addition to the total given 5,033 mechanics, etc., at the navy yards, and naval stations, originally covered by Secretary Tracy's regulations, but brought within the classified service by the executive order of Nov. 2 last. The merit system, therefore, now includes, approximately, 200,000 places.

The National Bureau of Education has just issued a pamphlet on professional education, which contains a number of interesting statistics. It shows that in the various medical colleges of the United States there are 22,887 students; while in the law schools of the country there are only 8,950. From these figures it would seem that, in point of numbers, the medical profession was much stronger than the legal profession. Such, however, is not the case. The last government census shows that the number of lawyers in the United States is fully equal to the number of doctors. The disparity between the two professions, so far as educational institutions are concerned, is explained by the fact that only a small number of law students take a collegiate course. They prefer to derive their training from the office of some experienced lawyer, and when they master the fundamental principles of the profession they are admitted to practice. Not so, however, with young physicians. Before receiving a license to practice medicine they are required to take a prescribed course of study in some medical institution. With lawyers a collegiate training is optional; with physicians it is imperative. In this same pamphlet it is shown that in the various theological seminaries of the country there are 8,050 students preparing for the ministry. With respect to the fair sex, there are 1,413 women engaged in the study of medicine and sixty-five prosecuting the study of law. Quite a number are also preparing themselves for the ministry and other branches of professional work.

People familiar with the conditions under which the world is supplied with rubber say there is reason to fear that the destruction of the trees producing this precious substance is proceeding at a rate which may have disastrous consequences in the near future. That the price of the raw gum has not advanced more rapidly in the last few years is due, they say, not to an intelligent cultivation and multiplication of the rubber trees, but to the complete lack of foresight that characterizes the inhabitants of the South American forests. The sudden vogue of bicycles and the universal use of electricity have vastly increased the demand for rubber, and so far the demand has been met without trouble. But the present chief source of supply is limited, and unless new ones are found, or new methods are adopted, several great industries may soon be seriously embarrassed. Rubber is a substance as nearly unique and as difficult to replace as is known to men. Fortunately, however, it is produced by more than one plant, and the utilization of new species has already begun. None of them compares with two found in the valley of the Amazon, but commercially important quantities of the gum come from each of a dozen plants growing in almost as many tropical lands. The Landophila, a climbing vine of Central Africa, seems to be most likely of them all to take the place of the Brazilian trees if the latter are doomed to extinction.

Much has been published about the assassins of Paris, writes a correspondent, and in many cases fabulous gains have been attributed to them as a result of their crimes, but these exist more frequently in fiction than in fact. Statistics recently compiled by the prefect of Paris police throw a good deal of light on the assassin's trade as practiced in modern times. Especially interesting are they in view of the popular, but very erroneous, idea that the assassin's trade is profitable. That it is quite the reverse seems to be proved by a record of the profits gained by notorious assassins during the last thirty years. Biographies of a large number of French murderers, some of whom paid the penalty of their crimes on the guillotine, while others are transported to New Caledonia, show that the average murderer makes far less money at his abominable trade than is made by any third-rate artisan or even day laborer. Such being the case, the wonder is there are so many murders. And a greater wonder is, why, if they are determined to kill for the sake of money, they do not arrange to kill persons who are known to be wealthy and do not seize an opportunity when their intended victims have their pockets stuffed with gold. A distinguished official of the police force in Paris says that the assassins act in their usual

foolish manner simply because they are imbeciles.

Ever since the defeat of General Baratier the Italian journals have praised the work in which King Menelik has treated the 2,000 prisoners that were quartered in the different towns of Abyssinia. Now that the treaty of peace has been signed and these prisoners are to be transported to Italy, many are said to have signified their desire of remaining in the country of the Negus. The Italian Minister of War, according to the Don Marzio of Naples, has received petitions from over one hundred soldiers in Abyssinia requesting that they be permitted to remain where they are and not be held guilty of desertion from the army. They assert that they have neither family nor home in Italy, nor any prospect of bettering their fortunes if they return; in short they have found occupation at their various callings. The minister is disposed to grant their request, but, for fear of popular feeling in Italy, he has not yet done so.

For the purpose of stimulating public interest in his wares, an enterprising Chicago merchant placed in his store window a big yellow pumpkin, and offered \$50 to the customer who guessed nearest to the number of seeds the vegetable contained. As a guarantee of good faith the prize, in shining gold pieces, was placed on the pumpkin, and the guessing went on with satisfactory briskness. One night somebody who obviously distrusted his powers of divination adopted a simpler method of winning the offered money. It succeeded perfectly, and next morning a shattered pane of glass allowed the chill lake breezes to enter by the big hole out of which the yellow eagles had taken flight. The thief did not go to the trouble of leaving any expression of opinion as to the number of seeds in the pumpkin, and it is not worth anybody's while to investigate that matter now, so it will probably never be known.

A Parisian scientist asserts that he has compiled trustworthy statistics concerning the number of eggs annually consumed by the nations of Europe. According to his tables, the greatest egg-eating countries are England and Germany. In 1895 England imported 1,250,000,000 eggs, for which was paid about \$20,000,000. The eggs came principally from France. During the same year Germany imported 2,000,000 pounds of eggs, also representing about \$20,000,000. Most of these eggs came from Russia and Austria-Hungary. Of all European countries Russia has made the greatest advance in exportation. In 1893 she exported only 13,000,000, but in 1895 the number rose to 1,250,000,000, representing a value of \$10,000,000. A significant fact in connection with these statistics is that in those countries which are the greatest exporters of eggs the omeliet is the favorite dish.

In and around Emporia, Kan., the buying and selling of cattle seems to be the only industry, which leads the gazette of that town to remark: "The great trouble we have here is the idea we have in this section of the country that if fifteen or twenty fellows can sit around Mr. Whitely's stove and lie about what they made on the last bunch of cattle, we have the world by the tail. Well, we haven't. One lead of cattle that came in on the Santa Fe the other day has ridden in and out of Kansas City four times. When such a big load of engine coal is fed into a steer the money is all out of him. Half the steers in Lyon county have been on the trails so much that they go running up to the bars and bellow to be loaded every time they hear the whistle blow."

A Tell-tale Nail.

Dr. John Donne, the famous English divine and poet, who lived in the reign of James I., was a veritable Sherlock Holmes in bent of mind. A writer in Tid-Bits tells of one of his famous exploits:

He was walking in the churchyard while a grave was being dug, when the sexton cast up a molding shroud. The doctor took it up, and, in handling it, found a headless nail driven into it. This he managed to take out and conceal in his handkerchief. It was evident to him that murder had been done. He questioned the sexton, and learned that the skull was probably that of a certain man who was the proprietor of a brandy shop, and was a drunkard, being found dead in bed one morning, after a night in which he had drunk two quarts of brandy.

"Had he a wife?" asked the doctor.

"Yes."

"What character does she bear?"

"She bore a very good character, only the neighbors gossiped because she married the day after her husband's funeral. She still lives here."

The doctor soon called upon the woman. He asked for and received the particulars of the death of her first husband. Suddenly opening his handkerchief he showed her the tell-tale nail, asking, in a loud voice:

"Madam, do you know this nail?"

The woman was so surprised that she confessed; was tried and executed.

Smoke Against Lying.

There exists an old saying among peasants, says the Philadelphia Press, that when a storm is approaching, a fire should be built in the stove, with as much smoke as possible. In a recent article by Shuster in this journal he shows that this custom is a rational one, as the products of combustion and the smoke act as a very effective conductor to discharge the atmosphere slowly but surely. He quotes from statistics showing that out of every 1,000 accidents, 63 churches and 8.5 mills were struck by lightning, while the number of chimneys of factories was one in every 3,000.

Ball Bearings for Street Cars.

It has been suggested that economy of operation of street railroads would be observed by placing the wheels on ball-bearings, and experiment has shown that the starting force required on a car so equipped is very much less than on other cars. It seems to be only a question whether the cost of introduction and maintenance of ball-bearings is not greater than the cost of the energy that would be saved by their use. If it is not, we may look for far greater station economy in the near future.—Popular Science News.

#### THE POLAR PEOPLE.

The following interesting facts were gleaned by the Philadelphia Record from the recent lecture on "Some Characteristics of the Most Northern Eskimos," delivered by Henry G. Bryant, commander of the Peary auxiliary expedition of 1891.

The Eskimos in Southern Greenland are a separate and distinct people from those of the northern part.

Some of the individuals of the Southern Eskimos have blue eyes, light complexions and blue hair, unmistakable proofs of the admixture of European blood.

They are physically deteriorating from the use of stimulants and tobacco, and are no longer able to endure the rigors of the winter.

Their kayaks or boats, however, are marvels of ingenious construction, being built on the graceful lines of our own racing shells.

The Eskimos of the north of Greenland are completely isolated from the rest of the world, hemmed in on the north by the Humboldt glacier, an impassable ice wall, and on the south by Melville glacier, while inland they cannot go on account of lack of food and means of travel. Their country extends about 350 miles between seventy-six and seventy-nine degrees north latitude.

Until Sir John Ross landed there in 1815 they believed themselves the only people in the world.

When the Kite landed there in 1891 most of them had never seen a white man, although they had traditions of the visit of white men and their strange boats.

These people are exceedingly primitive, apparently just emerging from the stone age of prehistoric man.

The weapons with which they pursue their game are exceedingly crude. Until within the past twenty years they did not know the use of even the bow and arrow, or of the kayaks, so characteristic of the Southern Eskimos.

They were very friendly to the Peary expedition, and welcomed the arrival of the vessels and white men with much boisterous expression of good will.

Their language is exceedingly scant and simple, so that with the aid of signs the Peary expedition soon learned to converse with them.

They dress in skins, their costume consisting of moosehide knee high, of sealskin, with rabbitskin stockings, breeches of reindeer skin or bearskin and a coat and gloves of sealskin.

They eat no fire food uncooked. They do not use fire to keep themselves warm, depending solely on animal heat.

Nature has made a wise provision in providing this peculiar people with a layer of fat directly under the skin, similar to the blubber of the animals of that region.

#### Found on Stony Slopes.

The general belief that edelweiss grows only in dangerous and almost inaccessible places has no foundation. Of course, with it as with any other Alpine plant, this may now and then happen. But, as a rule, it is found on rough and rather stony slopes of grass, the ordinary pasture of sheep and goats, at heights ranging from six thousand to eight thousand feet above sea level. It is not often met with below the former limit, and seldom above the latter. That it is a great rarity is another article of faith; but this also is a myth, for there are few districts where it does not occur, often abundantly. What has caused it to be so highly prized is difficult to understand. It is an everlasting, but that is almost equivalent to saying it has no great beauty. It is, in short, a quaint rather than a beautiful flower. The edelweiss is an extremely easy plant to raise from seed, and should be treated as an annual. It is, however, very difficult to transplant with any success. When grown on anything like the sea level, or in fact anywhere from home, it entirely loses its distinctive character and becomes worthless as a garden plant.

#### Some Big Packs of Hounds.

The American Field gives a list of the largest packs of hounds in Great Britain. The largest pack of all contains ninety couples—180 dogs—and is maintained by the Blackmore Vale. This pack is run four days a week, but, of course, not all the dogs are used each day. John Watson, master of the Month, an Irish pack, has sixty-four couples, running five days a week, making it one of the hardest-working packs in the kingdom. The Badminton, owned by the Duke of Beaufort, has in it seventy-five couples, which are hunted on five days of the week. Another pack that hunts five days a week is the Belvoir, and it has sixty-four couples. The four-days-a-week pack requires